

City and County of the City of Exeter.



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1913,
OF THE
Vital Statistics,

SANITARY WORK, &c.,

BY

EDWARD A. BRASH, L.R.C.P., LOND.

Medical Officer of Health.

EXETER:

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1914.

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Mayor :

WILLIAM KENDALL KING, Esq.

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Deputy-Chairman :

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	„ W. J. PITTS.

Town Clerk :—H. LLOYD PARRY, Esq.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Isolation Hospital :—

E. A. BRASH, L.R.C.P., Lond., &c.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Isolation Hospital :—

G. T. CLAPP, M.B.

Matron of Isolation Hospital :—MISS MARION JONES.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act :—

ARTHUR E. BONHAM, M.S.I.A., &c.

Inspectors :—

R. B. PEARSE, Cert. San. Inst. A. E. TROUNSON, Cert. San. Inst.

Clerks :—T. WREFORD, Cert. San. Inst. L. SIM.

House Disinfecter :—W. RODBOURN.

Hospital Porter :—H. TANCOCK.

Health Visitor :—MISS G. HEWER.



I have the honour to present to the
Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Council of the City of Exeter, my
Annual Report for the Year 1913.

EDWARD A. BRASH.

April, 1914.



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Annual Report.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In presenting this my Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Health Department for the Year 1913, I have, for the purpose of comparison, carefully followed the lines of previous Reports and the requirements of the Local Government Board.

General
Observa-
tions.

The Population of the City at the time of the last Census (1911), was 48,660, and allowing for the normal increase I have for the purpose of this Report taken the population as 49,000.

The number of houses at the Census of 1911 was 10,996 of which 10,264 were inhabited. Since that date 216 buildings have been erected, of which 160 are dwelling houses, making a total of 11,156 houses, of which I estimate 10,420 to be inhabited.

Taking the population as 49,000 and the number of inhabited houses in Exeter, it gives about 4·7 persons per house while in the Census of 1901 there were five persons per house.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The greater part of the ancient City and its immediate surroundings is built upon the new red sandstone—that to the north is on the carboniferous shale, a portion of St. Leonard's stands on gravel, and the eastern side on the clay. The annexed parts of St. Thomas's Parish are chiefly built on the old bed of the Exe, and the subsoil is gravel.

The area of the City is 3,168 acres. The density of population for the City and County of the City is 15 per acre, and reckoning the portion of the City built upon at 950 acres, we have a density of population of 50 per acre.

CLIMATE.

The City is situated 50 degrees 45 minutes north latitude, and 3 degrees 41 minutes west longitude, occupying the flat summit and declivities of a ridge-like hill which rises from 25·9 feet above Ordnance Datum at the Quay, to 136·5 feet at the Guildhall, 225·9 at Elmside, and 433·5 at the top of Pennsylvania. The average height being about 150 feet above Ordnance Datum.

About the centre of the City stands the ancient and noble Cathedral.

From the elevated character of the ground upon which the City is built great natural facilities are afforded for drainage and ventilation.

The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery of extreme variety within only a short distance, presenting the different aspects of Moor, Mountain, and Woodland Scenery.

The City, though for the most part standing on high ground, is yet surrounded on every side by hills, excepting the South-East, where the estuary of the Exe opens to the English Channel.

From its somewhat elevated, yet sheltered situation, it offers, as an inland place, many advantages to those seeking the South of Devon for health's sake.

It combines on its slopes sheltered localities, with ridges of hill country, where more bracing air can be enjoyed.

The climate is soft, warm, mild, calm, equable and comparatively free from storms; from its latitude and position as regards the Atlantic it is essentially oceanic.

The air, though very often humid from the general prevalence of warm westerly winds, is neither cold nor raw, this kind of weather is relaxing, and though the air is saturated with vapour the accompanying warm temperature takes from it the injuriousness of a moist cold climate.

During the winter season the temperature is rarely maintained for any length of time at a degree so low as to render the climate particularly inclement—frost only occasionally occurring, and then not for any long continuance.

The following Table taken from the 1911 Census Returns for Devon shows the population and number of houses in each Ward in the City, and also the number of houses, &c., occupied as tenements.

TABLE

Showing Houses and Population of each Ward.

CENSUS 1911.

WARDS.	HOUSES—1911.				POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited. In occupation.	Uninhabited. Not in occupation.	Building.	1911.		
					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Belmont	817	×	×	×	3541	1574	1967
Cowick	995				4180	1968	2212
Exwick	874				3885	1913	1972
Holy Trinity	624				3201	1526	1675
Rougemont	723				3711	1776	1935
St. David	706				3168	1448	1720
St. James	818				3611	1440	2171
St. John	520				3318	1674	1644
St. Leonard	861				4007	1704	2303
St. Matthew	785				3667	1766	1901
St. Paul	564				3029	1352	1677
St. Petrock	537				2800	1077	1723
St. Sidwell	728				3230	1534	1696
St. Thomas	712				3316	1643	1673
Totals ..	10264				48664	22395	26269

× Details not yet published.

TABLE

Showing the number of Tenements of less than five rooms,
distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of
persons at the time of the 1901 Census.

URBAN DISTRICT.			Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than 5 rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.										
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Exeter, City of (C.B.)—															
Tenements of less than															
five rooms ..	..	3974													
Over five rooms	.	6832	1	598	346	159	56	22	10	3	1	1			
			2	1062	289	366	191	97	69	30	12	8			
			3	1194	102	244	248	198	163	118	64	29	19	9	
Total ..	..	10806	4	1120	37	202	227	199	159	129	84	48	27	5 3	

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate. The total number of Births registered in Exeter (old district) in the year 1913 was 956, divided as follows:—
493 males and 463 females.

Of this number 38 male and 42 female births were certified as illegitimate.

To the 956 Births must be added 2 male and 1 female illegitimate, and deducted 5 male legitimate 2 female illegitimate Transferable Births, giving a net number of 952. 490 males and 462 females.

This gives a Birth-rate of 19·43 per 1,000, being 1·24 below that of last year, and 4·5 below that of England and Wales.

The Registrar-General, in his summary for 1913, gives the Birth-rate for England and Wales as 23·9 per 1,000 of the population, and for the 146 towns in which Exeter is classed as 23·9 per 1,000.

The total number of Deaths registered in Exeter during the year 1913 was 847, giving a Death-rate of 15·57 per 1,000. Death-rate.

Included in the above are deaths of residents (51) occurring in Public Institutions and elsewhere beyond the district.

The Public Institutions within the district are the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, the City and St. Thomas Workhouses, the Eye Infirmary, the Home Hospital, H.M. Prison, West of England Institution for the Blind, Ernsboro' House, Grendon Infirmary, and "Ivy Bank" St. David's Hill.

The Public Institutions outside the district are the City Asylum and the Isolation Hospital.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

Corrected
Death rate.

In order that the Death-rate of various places can be fairly compared, it is essential to know whether the respective populations are made up of sexes in the same proportion, and whether they contain the same proportion of persons in the various age groups.

To correct a Death-rate for age and sex distribution the Registrar-General has published Tables giving factors by which the Death-rate has to be multiplied. Owing to the extension of the district, the Government Superintendent of Statistics has altered the factor from $\cdot 9062$ to $\cdot 9067$. The whole of our figures are for the old District and does not include any figures for the annexed portion which will be included in the Report of the M.O.H. for that district. The net Death-rate is $15\cdot 57$. The corrected Death-rate is, with old factor, $\cdot 9062$ — $14\cdot 11$ per 1000 ; with new factor, $\cdot 9067$ — $14\cdot 12$ per 1,000.

AGES OF MORTALITY.

The following Table shows the number of Deaths (distinguishing males and females) at different age periods:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 1 year			
0—3 months	34	24	58
3—6 ,, ...	4	11	15
6—12 ,, ...	15	10	25
Totals under 1 year	53	45	98
Over 1 year and under 2 years ..	18	13	31
,, 2 ,, 3 ,, ..	5	8	13
,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ..	3	6	9
,, 4 ,, 5 ,, ..	10	8	18
Totals 1 to 5 years	36	35	71
Over 5 and under 10 years ..	9	7	16
,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ..	8	4	12
,, 15 ,, 25 ,, ..	16	9	25
,, 25 ,, 35 ,, ..	27	15	42
,, 35 ,, 45 ,, ..	24	31	55
,, 45 ,, 55 ,, ..	44	44	88
,, 55 ,, 65 ,, ..	71	64	135
,, 65 ,, 75 ,, ..	70	74	144
,, 75 ,, 85 ,, ..	40	83	123
,, 85 	13	25	38
Totals at ages over 5 years ..	322	356	678
Totals at all ages	411	436	847

Included in the above are Deaths of residents (51) occurring in Public Institutions and elsewhere beyond the district.

The corrected Death-rate for England and Wales is given for the year 1913 as 13·4 per 1,000.

The corrected Death-rate for the 96 Great Towns was 14·7 per 1,000, and in the 145 Towns in which Exeter is classed it was 13·0 per 1,000.

The corrected Death-rate for England and Wales less the 241 Towns was 12·1 per 1,000.

The corrected Death-rate for Exeter is 14 per 1,000 above the 96 Great Towns, and is 1·11 above that for the 145 Towns in which Exeter is included, and 2·1 above that for England and Wales less the 241 Towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infantile
Mortality.

The number of Deaths under One Year of Age was 95, the number of Births being 952, **this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 99·79 per 1,000 Births**, as compared with 95 for the previous year.

The Infant Mortality Rate is still satisfactory, being only slightly above that of last year which was the lowest on record. The notification of Births Act, the advice of our Health Visitor, and the good work done by the ladies of

the Babies' Welcome Club, have all lent their aid in bringing about this desirable result.

From result of enquiries by the Health Visitor I find that the mortality among hand-fed infants is 13·0 per cent, as compared with 3·3 of breast-fed infants.

95 Deaths occurred to children under One Year of Age Deaths
under
One Year.

They may be classed as follows:—

{	Premature Birth	...	...	21
	Atrophy Debility and Marasmus	...	...	16
	Congenital Malformations	...	...	2
	Measles	...	...	9
	Bronchitis	...	...	11
	Pneumonia	...	...	9
	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	....	...	8
	Convulsions	...	...	4
	Tuberculosis	...	...	3
	Meningitis	...	...	1
	Gastritis	...	...	3
	Injury at Birth	...	...	1
	Syphilis	...	...	1
	Other Causes	...	...	6

The following Table shows the Ratio of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births for the Year 1913 compared with the ten years 1903 to 1912:—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average for the 10 Years 1903— 1912.	1913
131	166	124·5	129	134	126·6	101·3	96·7	124	95	122·8	99·79

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF EXETER AT INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SICK AND INFIRM.

Institutions Within District :—

Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	...	95
City Workhouse	... ..	50
St. Thomas Workhouse	... ..	27
Eye Infirmary	... ..	1
Home Hospital	... ..	5
H.M. Prison	... ..	2
Ernsboro' House	... ..	3
Grendon Infirmary	... ..	2
"Ivybank," St. David's Hill	... ..	2

Institutions Without District:—

County Asylum, Exminster	...	1
Wonford House, Heavitree	...	2
Exeter Asylum	...	26
Exeter Isolation Hospital	...	2
East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin	...	1
Workhouse Infirmary, Plymouth	...	1
Newton Abbot Hospital	...	1
		—
		34
		—

INQUESTS.

During the past year the Coroner decided that an Inquest was necessary in 67 cases, compared with 54 in the previous year. The verdicts of the Juries as to the Causes of Death were recorded as follows:—

Accidents:—

By Fall in a Room	...	1
By Fall from a Trolley	...	1
Drowning	...	5
Fracture of Thigh Bone	...	1
Injury whilst Loading Stone	...	1

Thrown from Trap	..	...	1
Fall Downstairs	...	...	2
Motor Cycle Accident	...	...	1
Cycle Accident	...	...	1
Blow from Piece of Iron	...	...	1
Swallowed Rabbit Bone	...	...	1
Fracture by Fall	...	...	2
Irritant Poisoning	...	...	1
Suffocation	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	1

Execution :—

Execution	...	...	...	1
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Suicide :—

Hanging	...	...	...	1
Cut Throat	...	..	...	1
Poison	...	...	...	1
Shooting	...	...	...	1

Other Causes :—

Chronic Constipation	...	...	1
Aneurism	...	...	1

Heart Disease ...	...	...	16
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1
Gout ...	...	...	1
Ulcerated Stomach	...	...	1
Apoplexy ...	...	...	3
Want of Attention at Birth and Exposure			1
Arthritis ...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	..	1
Measles ...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	3
Jaundice ...	...	...	1
Old Age ...	...	...	1
Congestion of Lungs	...	...	1
Bright's Disease	...	...	1
Suffocation ...	...	...	1
Embolism ..	..	...	1
Distended Stomach	...	...	1
Phthisis ...	...	...	1
Kidney Disease	...	...	1
Indigestion ...	...	...	1

The Registrar-General gives the Death-rates among persons aged 65 years and upwards for the year 1913 per 1,000 of the estimated population at that group of ages, as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	80.3
96 Great Towns (including London)	...	...	84.1
145 Smaller Towns	...	...	79.7
England and Wales, less the 241 Towns			76.9
London	...	...	84.0

The Death-rate in Exeter of persons in the same age group was 90.25 per 1,000.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES

Will show the comparative Rates for each Month or Year:—

CITY OF EXETER.

Death-rate Statistics.	Month.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Jan.	24.4	19.26	17.58	20.4	17.76	15.5	18.23	20.94	14.26	14.94
	Feb.	19.2	16.24	14.53	20.0	17.72	19.18	16.26	21.93	19.67	15.67
	Mar.	6.7	15.12	17.5	22.2	22.03	19.55	17.7	25.87	19.67	19.59
	April	17.2	12.53	14.4	18.0	18.67	19.22	21.99	16.02	14.50	20.68
	May	13.2	13.65	12.8	23.6	14.9	11.42	11.42	13.06	11.55	20.08
	June	14.6	11.52	10.73	12.21	10.72	13.94	7.35	12.81	12.78	12.49
	July	14.9	12.2	11.66	11.62	10.06	12.25	11.66	10.35	14.75	12.98
	Aug.	13.9	14.28	13.06	9.88	13.08	12.12	10.7	16.02	9.5	13.47
	Sept.	10.7	10.68	14.66	15.15	14.12	10.14	10.7	17.49	13.03	11.51
	Oct.	13.4	13.55	14.0	15.72	14.22	10.35	12.96	10.6	15.24	11.76
	Nov.	11.8	15.81	13.58	11.91	17.85	13.9	13.8	11.09	13.52	15.92
	Dec.	20.7	17.86	14.3	11.80	15.46	18.92	13.16	14.3	12.25	18.37

The Death-rate per 1,000 for each year being—

16.8 14.4 14.0 16.4 15.57 14.7 13.74 15.87 14.22 15.57

IN THE 96 GREAT TOWNS.

Month	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Jan.	19·2	18·5	16·3	19·8	18·58	16·95	15·2	15·57	16·12	16·36
Feb.	17·9	17·1	16·8	19·4	18·16	18·35	16·02	16·75	18·1	17·42
Mar.	18·9	16·3	16·4	17·6	17·5	21·32	13·98	15·2	14·42	16·95
April	17·1	16·1	17·0	16·9	15·7	16·46	14·17	15·17	14·15	15·12
May	15·5	14·8	14·8	15·2	13·3	14·1	13·0	13·58	13·28	13·4
June	13·8	13·1	12·8	13·0	11·7	12·22	11·3	11·85	11·75	11·7
July	14·4	13·2	12·1	12·16	11·66	11·17	11·2	12·37	11·44	11·3
Aug.	21·3	17·0	16·4	11·75	14·9	11·92	11·5	19·44	11·27	13·0
Sept.	16·8	14·5	20·25	13·15	13·84	12·67	12·67	17·57	11·5	14·25
Oct.	15·3	14·3	15·28	15·30	13·9	12·27	12·97	14·47	13·52	13·7
Nov.	17·2	16·4	15·6	15·3	15·52	14·5	15·76	14·08	14·6	13·65
Dec.	19·8	17·1	18·0	15·9	15·48	16·0	15·4	15·82	15·75	14·28

The Death-rate per 1,000 for each year being—

17·2 15·7 15·9 15·4 15·8 14·7 13·4 15·5 13·82 14·3

The Table for 1904-1909 is for the 76 Great Towns, for 1910 and 1911 for the 77 Great Towns, for 1912 for the 95 Great Towns, and for 1913 for the 96 Great Towns.

The Deaths of Exeter Residents due to the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, were:—

Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Notifiable Zymotic Deaths.
—	2	—	2	3	1	—	8	

Giving a Death-rate of ·184 per 1,000.

The 2 Deaths from Scarlet Fever occurred at the Exeter Sanatorium.

The Deaths from the following Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases were :—

Non-
Notifiable
Zymotic
Deaths.

Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa. Under 2 years.	Total.
41	1	8	50

Giving a Death-rate of 1·02 per 1,000.

The Death-rate for Exeter for the seven commoner Diseases viz : Enteric, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) was 1·163 per 1,000.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

	Annual Rate per 1,000 living.										Annual Death rate per 1,000 living.				Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Deaths from										Births.		Aged 1 to 65 Years.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes.
	Births.	Crude.	Standard-ized.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years.)	Total under 1 Year	Aged 1 to 65 Years.	Aged 65 Years and Upwards.				
England and Wales	23.9	13.7	13.4	0.04	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.53	23.41	109	7.5	80.3	21.2	91.6	7.2	1.2
96 Great Towns (including London)	25.1	14.3	14.7	0.04	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.52	29.33	117	8.2	84.1	27.8	91.3	7.9	0.8
145 Smaller Towns	23.9	12.8	13.0	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.44	24.73	112	6.9	79.7	14.7	92.6	5.9	1.5
England and Wales less the 241 Towns	22.3	13.1	12.1	0.04	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.58	14.39	96	6.7	76.9	14.0	91.7	6.6	1.7
London	24.5	14.2	14.2	0.02	—	0.34	0.04	0.17	0.09	0.56	27.50	105	8.0	84.0	43.6	89.6	10.3	0.1
Exeter	19.43	15.57	†14.12 +14.11	.06	—	.84	.041	0.02	.041	0.38	8.4	99.79	8.48	90.25	19.135	91.74	8.0	0.26

* Standardized Death-rate. † With New Factor .9067. ‡ With Old Factor .9062.

All other Rates and Percentages for Exeter are Crude calculations

Of the 187 Deaths in Institutions within the District 75 are Outward Transferable, and 34 of the Inward Transferable Deaths occurred in Institutions.

Annual Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of this disease notified was 34, of whom 15 were males and 19 females. This gives an attack rate of .69 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 34 notified cases 24 were confirmed, and 2 not confirmed by bacteriological examination, and .8 were not examined.

13 cases were removed to the Sanatorium, none of whom died, 11 were discharged cured and 2 remained under treatment. (These have since been discharged cured.)

The 34 cases were distributed in 30 centres; there were 24 houses in which one case occurred, one case at Higher Barracks had been transferred from Topsham Barracks, and four houses in which 2 cases occurred; also one case was that of a mother who contracted the disease while nursing 2 children suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever (the latter were notified last year).

Two of the above cases were removed to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, and each died the day following admission (one after tracheotomy).

Six of the cases appear to have been contracted outside the City ; and in 4 cases the house drains were found to be defective.

Two of the children in one house died from Measles and Diphtheria.

Two of the single cases were the beginning of a slight outbreak (4 cases since notified in 1914) which has been traced after bacteriological examination to a child attending a school break-up party while suffering from a mild attack of the disease; the child first notified has died and the mother who was nursing him also contracted the disease.

Many of the cases would not have been notified had it not been for bacteriological examination.

The controlling of this disease will always be difficult owing to the number of unrecognised mild cases that there must be going about. During the past year I have had several cases which, though apparently well with the exception of a slight sore throat, have, upon bacteriological examination, been confirmed as suffering from Diphtheria.

87 examinations were made of suspicious sore throats. 242 specimens were examined previous to the discharge of notified cases.

Both Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied and bacteriological examinations made free of cost to all who care to apply or send specimens to the Health Office either for diagnostic or prophylactic purposes. All specimens for examination are received up to 7.30 p.m., and the result sent to the Medical Attendant the following day. This arrangement is of great convenience to, and much appreciated by, the Medical Profession.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Diphtheria notified and mortality from same for the past ten years:—

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Cases Notified	37	14	12	12	29	48	56	37	41	34	320
Deaths	5	3	4	1	3	8	14	1	2	2	43

TABLE

Showing Age and Sex Incidents :—

	Cases Notified.			Removed to Isolation Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 Years	4	7	11	1	2	3
„ 5 and 10 „	7	5	12	3	2	5
„ 10 and 15 „	1	2	3	—	2	2
Over 15 Years ..	3	5	8	2	1	3
Total ..	15	19	34	6	7	13

Scarlet
Fever,

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 148 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, of whom 68 were males and 80 females. This gives an attack rate of 3·02 per 1,000 of the population.

98 cases were removed to the Sanatorium, of whom 83 were discharged cured, 2 died, and 13 remained under treatment. These have since been discharged cured.

The 148 cases were distributed in 95 centres as follows :—

Houses in which 1 case occurred ...	...	80
„ „ 2 cases „ ...	...	10
„ „ 3 „ „ ...	...	2

One Institution	39	„	„	...	...	1
Hospital	1	„	„	...	...	1
Higher Barracks	2	„	„	...	...	1

Of the 148 cases, 55 were notified in January, and 25 in February, so that more than half of the cases occurred in the first two months of the year. 39 cases were among the inmates of the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and mortality from the same for the past ten years:—

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Cases Notified	88	70	139	69	69	120	143	82	394	148	1322
Deaths	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	4	2	24

TABLE

Showing Age and Sex Incidents:—

	Cases Notified.			Removed to Isolation Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 Years	8	1	19	7	10	17
,, 5 and 10 ,,	28	36	64	21	25	46
,, 10 and 15 ,,	22	25	47	11	9	20
Over 15 Years ..	10	8	18	8	7	15
Total ..	68	80	148	47	51	98

Typhoid
Fever.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 8, of whom 4 were males and 4 females. This gives an attack rate of .16 per 1,000 of the population. 4 of the cases were confirmed by bacteriological examination, and four were not examined. Five cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and all were discharged cured.

In 2 cases the patients had partaken of cockles and one had partaken of oysters within about 21 days of being taken ill, and in my opinion there is no doubt that the shell-fish were the cause of the disease.

Three cases (all males) died, and two of these had partaken of shell-fish.

The 8 cases occurred in different centres, and there was no common cause between them.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Typhoid Fever and the mortality from the same for the past ten years:—

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Cases Notified	30	20	37	18	17	48	14	7	14	8	213
Deaths	5	3	7	3	—	2	3	2	1	3	29

TABLE

Showing Age and Sex Incidents of this disease:—

	Cases Notified.			Removed to Isolation Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 5 and 10 „	—	1	1	—	1	1
„ 10 and 15 „	—	1	1	—	1	1
Over 15 Years ..	4	2	6	1	2	3
Total ..	4	4	8	1	4	5

Continued
Fever.

CONTINUED FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified.

Typhus
Fever.

TYPHUS FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Puerperal
Fever.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified, but the death of an Exeter Resident occurred in an Institution outside the City.

Erysipelas.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-seven cases of this disease were notified, none of which ended fatally.

Chicken
Pox.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 43 cases have been notified, none of which ended fatally.

Mem-
branous
Croup.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

No case of this disease has been notified.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 4 cases of this disease were notified.

Cerebro
Spinal
Fever and
Acute
Poliomyel-
itis.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of these diseases were notified.

Don-Notifiable Diseases.

MEASLES.

Measles.

In the early part of the past year we again had a severe epidemic of measles, and 41 deaths were registered as due to this disease which was generally attended with bronchial complications. The measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease were the same as in the previous years.

TABLE

Showing the number of deaths from Measles for the past ten years:—

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Deaths	0	9	0	68	1	1	0	57	0	41	177

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough.

During the past year there was 1 death from this disease, the age being 4 years.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Diarrhoea.

There were 14 deaths from the above diseases during the past year, 8 occurred to children under 1 year of age.

The number of deaths from these diseases were divided as follows:—

Under 1 year	...	...	8
Between 5 and 15 Years		...	1
Between 25 and 45 Years		...	1
Between 45 and 65 Years		...	2
65 Years and Upwards	...	...	2
			—
			14
			==

Tuber-
culosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

At the commencement of the year we had 17 cases remaining from the previous year 1912. During the month of January 2 fresh cases were notified; one was from the City Workhouse and the other occurred outside Poor Law Institutions. Of these 3 died, so that at the end of the year we have 16 cases under treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

At the commencement of the year we had 33 cases remaining from the year 1912. During January we had 2 fresh cases notified. Of these 7 died, and 1 left the City, leaving 27 patients under treatment.

Both cases were notified from the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

At the commencement of the year we had 44 cases remaining from the year 1912. During January 5 cases were notified; of these 9 have died and 3 left the City, leaving 37 patients under treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

These Regulations, which repeal the previous Regulations, came into force on the 1st February, 1913. Up to the end of the year 94 fresh cases were notified on Form A, and 17 on Form B. The cases under Form A were divided as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	Males	43
„ „	...	Females	33
Non-pulmonary „	...	Males	11
„ „	...	Females	7

Those under Form B:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	Males	5
„ „	...	Females	3

Non-pulmonary	„	...	Males	9
„	„	...	Females	0

Twenty-two of these cases died, and one removed from the City, so that we have 88 cases under treatment.

The total number of cases remaining under treatment in the City under the various Regulations is 168.

These figures do not include 4 cases notified from the Heavitree District which have been sent to Dr. Wolfe.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to the end of the week ending
on the 3rd January, 1914.

		Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.					No. of Notifica- tions on Form C.		
		Primary Notifications.													Primary Notifications.							Total Notifications (i.e., includ- ing cases previously notified by other doctors)
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Total Notifications (i.e., includ- ing cases previously notified by other doctors)	Under 5.	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.				
Pulmonary, Males ...	3	4	2	2	6	7	12	5	3	..	44	53	..	5	1	6	7	1	..			
Females ...	1	1	..	1	5	11	9	3	2	1	34	42	..	1	2	3	4	..	..			
Non-pulmonary, Males ..	2	2	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	11	1	6	3	10	11	..	..			
Females ..	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Directly we receive a notification the Health Visitor visits the case and renders what assistance she can in the way of instructions and the supplying of disinfectants and sputum cups free of charge ; where it has been possible, in cases of change of address, I have had the rooms disinfected, and in all cases of death I insist upon the rooms being sprayed and cleansed.

In dealing with the prevention of this disease arrangements have been made whereby the sputum from any suspected case is examined, free of cost, and a report sent to the Medical Practitioner in attendance. Immediately a death is registered from the disease the Registrar forwards me particulars, and an Inspector is sent to the house to arrange about disinfecting the premises ; by this arrangement I have been able to have every house in which a death occurred from Phthisis or Tuberculosis disinfected.

We have had no Sanatorium or Hospital Accommodation for the treatment of Phthisis, nor have we reserved any beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium or provided portable open air shelters or tents, except for the last two months when we provided a temporary Sanatorium with open air shelters.

We have again this year supplied disinfectants and disinfected free of cost to all who applied, and in 73 cases the premises have been disinfected.

The Death-rate from Phthisis for the past year was 918 per 1,000. This Death-rate is lower than last year.

The deaths from this disease in all its forms in Exeter is shown in the following Table:—

TABLE

Showing the Deaths from the following diseases for the past ten years.

Disease	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Phthisis ..	57	48	60	58	64	69	52	69	57	45
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	17	21	15	15	21	15	17	15	2	15
Tubercular Meningitis ..	9	9	5	10	7	7	8	11	7	5
Tabes Mesenterica	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0
Total	83	78	80	83	93	92	78	96	70	65

Deaths from Phthisis classified according to Locality and Sex
for 1913:—

LOCALITY.	M.	F.	TOTAL	LOCALITY.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Albert Street ...	...	1	1	Brought forward..	14	15	29
Acland Terrace ...	...	1	1	Sun Street ..	..	1	1
Brunswick Street ..	...	1	1	Tabernacle Court ..	1	..	1
Church Path Road	2	...	2	Union Terrace ..	..	1	1
Codrington Street..	...	1	1	Victoria Cottages ..	1	..	1
Coonibe Street ..	1	1	2	Victoria Street ..	..	1	1
Courtney Road ..	...	1	1	West Grove Road ..	..	1	1
Cowick Street ..	..	1	1	City Workhouse ..	5	1	6
Exon Court ..	1	...	1	Ernsboro' House ...	1	..	1
Exwick Road ..	1	..	1				
Franklin Street ..	...	2	2				
Haven Road ..	1	...	1				
Hayman's Buildings ..	..	1	1	Deaths Registered in			
Herschell Road ..	...	1	1	District ..	22	20	42
Hillside Avenue ..	1	...	1				
Mermaid Cottages..	1	...	1	Transferable Deaths			
Oxford Road ..	...	1	1	of Residents not			
Oxford Street ..	...	1	1	Registered in the			
Poltimore Square .	1	...	1	District:—			
Portland Street ..	1	...	1				
Rouse's Court ..	2	...	2	Victoria Street ..	1	..	1
St. Leonard's Road	...	1	1	Improvement Place	..	1	1
Shaftsbury Road ..	...	1	1	South Street ..	1	..	1
Strong's Cottages ..	1	...	1				
Summerland Street	1	...	1				
Carried forward..	14	15	29	Total (Net)	24	21	45

Cancer.

CANCER.

The deaths from this disease were 67, which is rather more than last year.

TABLE

Of Deaths from Cancer for the past ten years:—

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Deaths	56	44	51	41	66	67	64	62	56	67

The action taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases consists in rendering all the assistance we can to Medical Men in attendance on suspected cases by providing free examination of specimens of suspected cases of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Phthisis, the supplying of Antitoxin for the treatment of cases of Diphtheria and disinfectants in all cases, the removal of all cases of notifiable disease where the necessary isolation could not be provided at home. We have examined 87 specimens for suspected Diphtheria, and 242 specimens previous to patient's discharge from Diphtheria. In all cases of Diphtheria I am insisting upon three clear swabs before the patient is considered free from infection.

Information is sent to the schools, librarians, and School Medical Officer of all cases notified to me. The School Medical Officer sends me a weekly list of all children absent on account of illness or supposed illness; this list is of the greatest assistance in the checking of Infectious Disease, as from these returns we are able to decide what children shall be looked up by the Health Visitor or Inspector.

In dealing with the cases of Infectious Diseases at the Schools I have received the greatest assistance from Dr. Stirk,

the School Medical Officer, who is always ready to co-operate with me in the prevention of disease.

I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses of the various Schools in the City, and from the Clerk and Officers of the Education Committee.

SUMMARY OF DISEASES FOR WHICH DISINFECTION
HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	161
Phthisis	...	...	73
Diphtheria	...	...	32
Typhoid	...	...	8
Cancer	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	14
Chicken Pox	...	...	2
Various	...	...	135
			—
Total	...	...	435

This necessitated the Disinfection of 401 Rooms.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED IN 1913.

Mattresses	...	...	...	250
Palliasses	...	...	...	346
Blankets	...	..	...	375
Bolsters	...	...	...	248
Pillows	...	...	...	350
Bedties	...	...	..	267
Quilts	...	...	...	284
Sheets	..	...	...	301
Carpets	...	...	...	196
Dresses	...	...	...	110
Dressing Gowns		...	...	53
Curtains	...	...	...	130
Underlinen	...	...	...	215
Coats	..	...	...	289
Suits	...	...	...	276
Rugs	...	...	...	120
Other Articles		...	...	2775
Total				6585

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present the following Report of the cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the year 1913:—

We began the year with 83 cases under treatment remaining over from 1912, 14 of which were from the County. 199 cases were admitted during the year, 84 of these coming from the County; and we have at the end of the year 1913, 32 cases under treatment, of whom 17 are from the County.

The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the past ten years:—

1904	Total treated at Isolation Hospital ...	268
1905	„ „ ...	128
1906	„ „ ...	321
1907	„ „ ...	205
1908	„ „ ...	208
1909	„ „ ...	361
1910	„ „ ...	296
1911	„ „ ...	223
1912	„ „ ...	513
1913	„ „ ...	282

The number of cases treated at the Isolation Hospital during 1913 from the County of Devon includes cases as per schedule from St. Thomas R.D.C., Sidmouth U.D.C., Exmouth U.D.C., Dawlish U.D.C., Crediton R.D.C., Newton Abbot R.D.C., Budleigh Salterton U.D.C., Seaton U.D.C., Honiton R.D.C., and private cases.

The following table shows the number of County cases treated during the past ten years:—

1904	Cases from County of Devon	...	90
1905	„ „	...	47
1906	„ „	...	169
1907	„ „	...	103
1908	„ „	...	103
1909	„ „	...	184
1910	„ „	...	79
1911	„ „	...	99
1912	„ „	...	157
1913	„ „	...	98

The following is the mortality amongst the 98 cases from the County of Devon during the year 1913:—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	3

The following is the mortality amongst the 184 cases from the City and County of Exeter:—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0
				—
Total	...	...	...	2

Cases treated from the City and County of				
Exeter	...	...	...	184
Cases treated from the County of Devon				98
				—
Total	...	...	...	282

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 48·63 days.

Against in 1904	...	...	49 days
„ 1905	...	...	42 „

Against in 1906	...	...	52 days
„ 1907	...	...	48 „
„ 1908	..	...	50 „
„ 1909	...	...	48 „
„ 1910	...	...	49 „
„ 1911	...	...	50 „
„ 1912	...	...	48 „
„ 1913	...	...	48 „

The average number of patients per day for 1913 was 29·5.

During the year 1913 there occurred 5 deaths amongst all the patients who were treated at the Isolation Hospital, viz. :—

From Typhoid Fever	...	1
From Scarlet Fever	...	3
From Diphtheria	...	1
		—
Total ...	...	5

This gives a death-rate of 2·22 per 100 cases treated.

DIPHTHERIA.—49 cases of Diphtheria were treated during the year, of whom 1 died, 40 were discharged cured, and 8 left under treatment. This gives a mortality of 2·53 per 100 cases.

TYPHOID FEVER.—12 cases of Typhoid Fever were treated during the year, of whom 1 died, 9 were discharged cured, and 2 were left under treatment. This gives a mortality of 9.09 per 100 cases.

SCARLET FEVER.—221 cases of Scarlet Fever were treated during the year, of whom 3 died, 196 were discharged cured, and 22 left under treatment, giving a mortality of 1.72 per 100 cases.

During the past year the foundation stones of three blocks of the new buildings were laid, the work is now well in hand, and the whole will be finished and in working order by the end of September next.

This will greatly facilitate the isolation of the different diseases, and will prevent much of the trouble of cross-infection which we have hitherto found difficult to deal with, also the Matron and Nursing Staff will have suitable and ample accommodation.

The Matron, Miss Marion Jones, and the Nursing Staff under her have carried out their various duties to our entire satisfaction; they have been most kind and assiduous in their

attentions to the patients, and it is owing to their care and skilful nursing that we are able to present such a satisfactory report.

The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Bonham, has fulfilled his duties to our satisfaction.

Appended are Schedules of cases.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD A. BRASH.

GEORGE T. CLAPP.

Schedule of Cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the Year 1913.

MONTH.		Cases Admitted			Deaths			Dis- charged Cured			Remaining on the last day of each Month					
		Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria			
Remaining on 1st January, 1913		...	72	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
January	...	..	31	2	...	...	1	...	...	46	11	...	56	2	...	
February	...	2	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	2	44	5	...
March	...	1	14	3	..	...	...	1	...	29	1	...	3	29	6	...
April	...	...	13	3	...	...	1	...	...	18	5	...	3	23	4	...
May	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	14	3	...	15	1	...
June	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	-1	...	1	8	...	..
July	...	4	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	10	8	...
August	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	...	1	4	6	...
September	...	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	2	9	3	...
October	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	1	17	3	...
November	...	1	15	8	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	.	1	22	8	...
December	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	2	22	8	...	...
Total		..	12	221	49	...	1	3	1	...	9	196	40	...	...	...

Average Time of Patients' Treatment, 48·63 days.
Average number of Patients per day, 29·5.

Summary of Cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital for
the Year 1913.

Disease Treated	Remain- ing 1st Jan., 1913	Admitted	Total Treated during 1913	Dis- charged	Total Deaths	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing 1st Jan., 1914
Typhoid Fever ..	..	12	12	9	1	9.09	2
Scarlet Fever ..	72	149	221	196	3	1.72	22
Diphtheria ..	11	38	49	40	1	2.53	8
Total ..	83	199	282	245	5	2.22	32

Summary of Cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital from
the County of Devon for the Year 1913, and
included in the above.

Disease Treated	Remain- ing 1st Jan., 1913	Admitted	Total Treated during 1913	Dis- charged	Total Deaths	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing 1st Jan., 1914
Typhoid Fever ..	..	7	7	4	1	16.66	2
Scarlet Fever ..	10	51	61	51	1	1.94	9
Diphtheria ..	4	26	30	23	1	4.0	6
Total ..	14	84	98	78	3	3.63	17

Included in the above are 6 Scarlet and 1 Diphtheria Cases, removed from the Heavitree District prior to annexation, and 1 Case of Diphtheria from Topsham Barracks, but removed from the Higher Barracks.

The County Cases were admitted from the following Districts.

DISEASE.	St. Thomas R.D.C.	Sidmouth U.D.C.	Exmouth U.D.C.	Dawlish U D.C.	Crediton R.D.C.	Newton Abbot R.D.C.	Budleigh Salterton U D.C.	Seaton U.D.C.	Honiton R.D.C.	Private Cases	Topsham Barracks	Heavitree Cases prior to Annexation, 9th Nov.	Totals
Typhoid ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Scarlet ..	21	..	7	7	3	5	1	..	..	1	..	6	51
Diphtheria ..	15	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	26
Total ..	41	1	11	11	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	84

Included in City Cases, R.D. and E. Hospital :—Scarlet, 1 ;

Total 1.

SEWAGE.

As I stated in previous Reports, the whole of the Sewage of the City is dealt with by bacteriological treatment on the Septic Tank System of Sewage Disposal. There are two Works—one at Belle Isle, which deals with the sewage from the north-east side of the River Exe, and one at St. Thomas, which deals with the sewage from the south-west side of the River Exe. I am pleased to say that there have been no complaints of either of these Works during the past year.

I understand that the City Surveyor has prepared a scheme or schemes for dealing with the sewage on the lines of the Fifth Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the City is by the Water Carriage System, and the house drainage is in a fairly satisfactory state. Special attention is given to this work, and during the past year 141 drains have been tested with the water test, and 150 with the smoke test.

The drains of 37 houses have been relaid and 61 have been repaired, trapped, and ventilated. A large amount of work has again been carried out in the way of improving W.C.'s and in the paving of courtyards with cement concrete.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This is carried out by the Council by direct labour, and in most parts of the City is removed daily, and the suburban parts twice weekly. A second daily collection is made from all places where trade refuse is likely to become offensive. This work is carried out in a satisfactory manner, and there have been no complaints.

The disposal of the refuse is carried out by the Council, who sell it to farmers in the immediate neighbourhood, and deliver same by traction engine at a very cheap rate. This system has not proved satisfactory, and a Refuse Destructor, which I have for years recommended, is to be provided.

WATER.

With regard to the Water supply of the City, this has again been maintained without any diminution, and the quality of the water supplied has been good as shown by the City Analyst's Reports.

The City Surveyor informs me that the daily supply is about two million gallons from October to July, reaching three million gallons per day during July, August and September.

ANALYST'S REPORT.

Analysis and Bacteriological Examination of the City Water.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,

EXETER.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

Analyst's
Report.

Received 26th February, 1913, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(a)	Colour	...	...	Slight green tint
(b)	Taste	...	...	Natural
(c)	Smell	...	...	None
(d)	Suspended Matter	...	...	None

Chemical Characters—

			In Grains per Gallon.
(e)	Total Solids (dried at 110° C)	...	7·7
(f)	Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating)	...	6·6
(g)	Loss on Ignition	...	1·0

Characters on Ignition—Trace of organic matter charred.

(h)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine)	...	0.9
(i)	Hardness (total)	...	4.4
(j)	„ (permanent)	...	1.1
(k)	Nitrites	...	0
(l)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	0.065
(m)	Saline Ammonia	...	0
(n)	Albumenoid Ammonia	...	0.0025
(o)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	...	0
(p)	„ „ 4 hours	...	0.028
(q)	Poisonous Metals	...	absent
(r)	Phosphates	...	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Number of Bacteria	...	80 per cubic centimetre.
Bacillus Coli Communis	...	40 per 100 cubic centimetres.
Streptococcus	...	Absent.

The results of analysis agree with the normal purity of the water. The bacteriological examination also corresponds with the well-known character of the supply and is satisfactory.

THOMAS TICKLE,

Public Analyst.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,

EXETER.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE
OF WATER

Received 14th May, 1913, from Laboratory Tap.

† Number of colonies per cubic centimetre	...	68	
† Number of liquefying organisms per cubic centimetre	...	6	
* Welch Bacillus	..	...	0
Streptococcus	...	...	0
Colon Bacillus	...	25 per 100 cubic centimetres	

† Developed in nutrient gelatine at 70° F.

* Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Received 14th May, 1913, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(a) Colour	...	...	Slight green tint
(b) Taste	...	...	Natural
(c) Smell	...	...	None
(d) Suspended Matter	...	...	None

Chemical Characters—

	In Grains per Gallon.
(e) Total Solids (dried at 110° C) ...	8·3
(f) Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating) ...	7·5
(g) Loss on Ignition ...	0·8

Characters on Ignition—Trace of organic matter charred.

(h) Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine) ...	0·9
(i) Hardness (total) ...	4·1
(j) „ (permanent)	0·9
(k) Nitrites ...	0
(l) Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen) ...	0·064
(m) Saline Ammonia ...	0
(n) Albumenoid Ammonia ..	0·0030
(o) Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes ...	0
(p) „ „ 4 hours ...	0·040
(q) Poisonous Metals ..	absent
(r) Phosphates ...	0

The results of analysis correspond with the natural constitution of the water in normal purity.

The bacteriological purity is also normal and satisfactory.

THOMAS TICKLE,

Public Analyst.

PUBLIC LABORATORY,
EXETER.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Received 22nd August, 1913, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(a)	Colour	...	...	Slight green tint
(b)	Taste	...	...	Natural
(c)	Smell	...	...	None
(d)	Suspended Matter		...	None

Chemical Characters—

			In Grains per Gallon
(e)	Total Solids (dried at 110° C)	...	8·7
(f)	Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating)	...	7·7
(g)	Loss on Ignition	...	0·8

Characters on Ignition—Trace of organic matter charred.

(h)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine)	...	1·0
(i)	Hardness (total)	...	6·4
(j)	„ (permanent)	...	0·8
(k)	Nitrites	...	0
(l)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	0·57
(m)	Saline Ammonia	...	0
(n)	Albumenoid Ammonia	...	0·0027
(o)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	...	0
(p)	„ „ 4 hours	...	0·032
(q)	Poisonous Metals	...	0
(r)	Phosphates	...	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Number of bacteria per cubic centimetre	...	70
Number of liquifying bacteria per cubic centimetre	...	6
Bacillus Coli Communis per 100 cubic centimetres	...	25

The natural character and purity of the water continue constant, and the results of the bacteriological examination are satisfactory.

THOMAS TICKLE,

Public Analyst.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,

EXETER.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Received 17th November, 1913, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(a) Colour	...	...	Slight green tint, nearly colourless
(b) Taste	...	...	Natural
(c) Smell	...	...	None
(d) Suspended Matter	...	...	None

Chemical Characters—

In Grains per Gallon.

(e) Total Solids (dried at 110° C)	...	7·8
(f) Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating)	...	7·0
(g) Loss on Ignition	...	0·8

Characters on Ignition—Slight trace of organic matter charred.

(h)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine)	...	0·8
(i)	Hardness (total)	...	3·7
(j)	„ (permanent)	..	0·9
(k)	Nitrites	...	0
(l)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	0·049
(m)	Saline Ammonia	...	0
(n)	Albumenoid Ammonia	...	0 0020
(o)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	...	—
(p)	„ „ 4 hours	...	0·0525
(q)	Poisonous Metals	...	absent
(r)	Phosphates	..	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Number of bacteria per cubic centimetre	...	84 .
Number of liquifying bacteria per cubic centimetre	...	2
Bacillus Coli Communis per 100 cubic centimetres	...	30

The analysis shows that the recently prevailing climatic conditions have had no unfavourable effect on the natural purity of the river.

The organic purity of the water is excellent, and the bacteriology shows that the existing system of filtration and storage is producing remarkably effective and beneficial results.

THOMAS TICKLE,

Public Analyst.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS AND
THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c.,
ACT, 1909.

I am pleased to say that the clearing away of the condemned unhealthy areas is now well in hand, most of the houses in Bartholomew Street West have been pulled down, and the same work in Blackboy Road is almost completed, 64 houses having been closed and demolished.

20 other houses were closed during the year, of these 3 were demolished, 7 converted to stores, and 10 repaired and made habitable. In only one instance was it necessary to issue a closing order.

SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection of Schools is undertaken by the School Medical Officer. The Sanitary condition and the water supply of the Public Elementary Schools are in a satisfactory condition. The action taken to prevent the spread of Infectious disease is at once to advise the School Medical Officer of all cases notified and other cases occurring amongst the children, and of their removal to the Infectious Hospital ; whilst the School Medical Officer sends me a weekly return of all children absent

on account of illness, and when children attending school are suspected of suffering from Infectious disease the case is at once notified to me through the School Medical Officer. This system appears to work fairly well, and has been the means of detecting cases that might have otherwise escaped notice.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three Common Lodging Houses in the City are under the control of the Police, and are regularly inspected by them and the Sanitary Officers. They are in compliance with the Regulations of the Model Bye-laws, and no cases of infectious disease have occurred in them.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Besides a Public Abattoir, there are 7 Private Slaughter Houses within the City, which are under constant supervision, and we have no trouble in controlling the same; they are kept in accordance with the Bye-laws, and from the numerous calls we have had from the occupiers of these Slaughter Houses to inspect carcases, I have every reason to believe that they are anxious to carry on their business in a straightforward and honest manner.

From the experience gained during the past year in the inspection of carcasses at the Public Abattoir and Private Slaughter Houses I am still more convinced that all animals intended for human food should be subjected to a uniform standard of inspection.

In dealing with Tuberculosis, the recommendations of the Royal Commission are adhered to. Most of the carcasses condemned on account of this disease were in excellent condition, and this shows that the only way to eradicate the disease is by combating it in the live animal, and commencing the inspection at the farm.

HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS.

We have 183 houses registered under the Bye-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings; these are frequently inspected.

Many of the houses are occupied by people of the very lowest class; the mode of living of this class of people is so well known to Sanitarians that I need not describe it; they are a terror to the landlords and a continual source of trouble to the Sanitary Authorities.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

We have five offensive trades within the City, namely—two Fellmongers and Tanners, one Soap Boiler, one Bone Boiler, and one Gut Scraper; all have been conducted satisfactorily, and, with few exceptions, without complaints.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 50 Bakehouses in the City, three of which are underground, and nine are factories.

The majority of the Bakehouses are kept in a good condition, but there are a few that require considerable attention. Three of these are to be reconstructed.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS.

The greater portion of the Milk used in the City comes from farms situated outside the City boundaries, and is delivered by horse and trap twice daily; one firm has some milk consigned to them by rail. We have no control over the cowsheds outside the City, and although we are only insisting upon a moderate standard of sanitary requirements within the district, I find the tendency is for cowkeepers to go outside the City boundary.

We have 22 Cowsheds, 56 Dairies, 118 Milkshops, and 6 Purveyors of Milk. The Cowsheds within the City are now in a good condition, and the Dairies are satisfactory. While we have many excellent milkshops, many of which are used as general shops for the sale of all kinds of articles, these cannot be considered suitable places for the sale of milk, and I think the time has come when it should be insisted upon that only certain articles should be sold from a milkshop.

During the past year 95 samples of New Milk, 6 samples of Scald Milk, and 4 samples of Cream have been submitted for analysis, with the result that 6 samples of New Milk and 1 sample of Scald milk have been found adulterated.

STATEMENT

Required by Article V of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling-houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act 1909.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the			
purposes of the Section	...	...	230
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to			
be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as			
to be unfit for human habitation		...	7

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ... 6

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority ... 4

Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ... 99

Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation 1

Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntary (one totally unfit for human habitation) .. 3
(Two houses re-built on cleared Site).

General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling-houses inspected:—

Defects in roof, drains, floors, paving; and as to cleanliness, closet accommodation, disposal of refuse.

N.B.—The Medical Officer is also required by the Article above-mentioned to include in his Annual Report, in addition to the above particulars, any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under the said Section. He should also include an account of any other action taken by the Local Authority under the above-mentioned Act bearing on the public health.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN DURING 1913.

MONTH.	No. of Samples Taken.	No. Reported Adulterated.	Action Taken.		Composition as per Analyst's Certificate.		Seasonal Variation of Composition of Pure Milk, (Average).		Remarks.
			Vendors Prosecuted.	Vendors Warned.	Fat (Standard 3%)	Solids not Fat (Standard 8.5%)	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	
January	8	2	1	1	3.05	8.44	3.88	8.96	* These adulterations consisted of foreign matter, chiefly dirt. Six Samples of Scald or Skimmed Milk are not included in this Report.
February	12	2*	—	2	3.69	9.24	3.81	8.97	
March	9	1	—	1	3.27	9.13	3.73	8.94	
April	8	1	—	1	3.58	8.95	3.71	8.94	
May	7	—	—	—	3.20	9.20	3.64	8.95	
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.54	8.89	
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.64	8.80	
August	3	—	—	—	4.43	8.75	3.82	8.75	
September	13	—	—	—	3.67	9.00	3.89	8.87	
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.03	8.97	
November	9	—	—	—	3.87	8.84	4.04	8.94	
December	24	2	2	—	3.39	8.65	4.08	8.97	
	93	8	3	5	Average for Year, 3.57	Average for Year, 8.91	Average for Year, 3.82	Average for Year, 8.91	

Two Samples of Milk were examined for Tuberculosis with a negative result.

TABLE

Showing Result of Analysis of Samples of Milk for the Year 1913:—

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
1	2.30 per cent.	4.25 per cent.	6.55 per cent.	93.45 per cent.	Proceedings taken
2	3.50 per cent.	9.10 per cent.	12.60 per cent.	87.40 per cent.	
3	3.20 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	12.20 per cent.	87.80 per cent.	
4	3.20 per cent.	8.70 per cent.	11.90 per cent.	88.10 per cent.	
5	3.15 per cent.	8.85 per cent.	12.00 per cent.	88.00 per cent.	
6	3.10 per cent.	9.04 per cent.	12.14 per cent.	87.86 per cent.	
7	2.91 per cent.	9.25 per cent.	12.16 per cent.	87.84 per cent.	Adulterated. Cautioned.
8	3.10 per cent.	9.30 per cent.	12.40 per cent.	87.60 per cent.	
9	3.50 per cent.	9.38 per cent.	12.88 per cent.	87.12 per cent.	
10	1.40 per cent.	0.49 per cent.	11.89 per cent.	88.11 per cent.	Scald
11	3.80 per cent.	9.54 per cent.	13.34 per cent.	86.66 per cent.	
12	4.20 per cent.	9.64 per cent.	13.84 per cent.	86.16 per cent.	
13	1.20 per cent.	9.92 per cent.	10.12 per cent.	89.88 per cent.	Scald
14	3.10 per cent.	9.38 per cent.	12.48 per cent.	87.52 per cent.	
15	3.45 per cent.	8.90 per cent.	12.35 per cent.	87.65 per cent.	
16	3.40 per cent.	9.20 per cent.	12.60 per cent.	87.40 per cent.	Sample Dirty
17	4.20 per cent.	9.25 per cent.	13.45 per cent.	86.55 per cent.	
18	1.80 per cent.	9.45 per cent.	11.25 per cent.	88.75 per cent.	
19	3.95 per cent.	9.21 per cent.	13.16 per cent.	86.84 per cent.	Sample Dirty. Scad
20	3.20 per cent.	9.18 per cent.	12.38 per cent.	87.62 per cent.	
21	4.20 per cent.	9.05 per cent.	13.25 per cent.	86.75 per cent.	
22	3.33 per cent.	8.96 per cent.	12.29 per cent.	87.71 per cent.	
23	3.93 per cent.	9.22 per cent.	13.15 per cent.	86.85 per cent.	
31	3.20 per cent.	9.10 per cent.	12.30 per cent.	87.70 per cent.	
41	3.50 per cent.	9.10 per cent.	12.60 per cent.	87.40 per cent.	
42	3.50 per cent.	9.30 per cent.	12.80 per cent.	87.20 per cent.	
43	3.00 per cent.	8.95 per cent.	11.95 per cent.	88.05 per cent.	

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
44	3.60 per cent.	9.40 per cent.	13.00 per cent.	87.00 per cent.	
45	3.45 per cent.	8.85 per cent.	12.30 per cent.	87.70 per cent.	
46	3.05 per cent.	9.05 per cent.	12.10 per cent.	87.90 per cent.	
47	3.20 per cent.	9.10 per cent.	12.30 per cent.	87.70 per cent.	
48	3.00 per cent.	9.40 per cent.	12.40 per cent.	87.60 per cent.	
67	3.70 per cent.	8.70 per cent.	12.40 per cent.	87.60 per cent.	
68	3.80 per cent.	8.70 per cent.	12.50 per cent.	87.50 per cent.	
70	3.45 per cent.	8.70 per cent.	12.15 per cent.	87.85 per cent.	
71	3.30 per cent.	9.10 per cent.	12.40 per cent.	87.60 per cent.	
72	3.00 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	12.00 per cent.	88.00 per cent.	
73	4.20 per cent.	9.25 per cent.	13.45 per cent.	86.55 per cent.	
74	0.70 per cent.	9.85 per cent.	10.55 per cent.	89.45 per cent.	Scald
75	4.00 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	13.00 per cent.	87.00 per cent.	
76	3.20 per cent.	9.20 per cent.	12.40 per cent.	87.60 per cent.	
82	2.85 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	11.85 per cent.	88.15 per cent.	Adulterated.
83	0.50 per cent.	9.45 per cent.	9.95 per cent.	90.05 per cent.	Cautioned Scald
84	3.20 per cent.	9.40 per cent.	12.60 per cent.	87.40 per cent.	
85	0.75 per cent.	9.80 per cent.	10.55 per cent.	89.45 per cent.	Scald
86	3.35 per cent.	9.35 per cent.	12.70 per cent.	87.30 per cent.	
87	3.10 per cent.	9.10 per cent.	12.20 per cent.	87.80 per cent.	
88	3.20 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	12.20 per cent.	87.80 per cent.	
89	3.70 per cent.	9.35 per cent.	13.05 per cent.	86.95 per cent.	
91	3.00 per cent.	9.25 per cent.	12.25 per cent.	87.75 per cent.	
120	3.60 per cent.	8.70 per cent.	12.30 per cent.	87.70 per cent.	
121	3.90 per cent.	9.40 per cent.	13.30 per cent.	86.70 per cent.	
122	5.80 per cent.	8.15 per cent.	13.95 per cent.	86.05 per cent.	
137	3.80 per cent.	9.14 per cent.	12.94 per cent.	87.06 per cent.	

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
138	4.60 per cent.	8.68 per cent.	13.28 per cent.	86.72 per cent.	
139	3.80 per cent.	8.85 per cent.	12.65 per cent.	87.35 per cent.	
140	4.10 per cent.	9.09 per cent.	13.19 per cent.	86.81 per cent.	
141	3.10 per cent.	8.65 per cent.	11.75 per cent.	88.25 per cent.	
142	3.50 per cent.	9.08 per cent.	12.58 per cent.	87.42 per cent.	
144	3.75 per cent.	8.98 per cent.	12.73 per cent.	87.27 per cent.	
145	3.50 per cent.	9.20 per cent.	12.70 per cent.	87.30 per cent.	
146	3.65 per cent.	8.92 per cent.	12.57 per cent.	87.43 per cent.	
147	3.50 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	12.50 per cent.	87.50 per cent.	
148	3.30 per cent.	9.07 per cent.	12.37 per cent.	87.63 per cent.	
149	4.00 per cent.	9.03 per cent.	13.03 per cent.	86.97 per cent.	
150	3.20 per cent.	9.32 per cent.	12.52 per cent.	87.48 per cent.	
160 { 161 {	Taken for the purpose of finding the Tuberculosis Bacillus		{	Negative Result	
162	4.00 per cent.	9.20 per cent.			
163	4.60 per cent.	8.75 per cent.	13.35 per cent.	86.65 per cent.	
164	3.30 per cent.	8.94 per cent.	12.24 per cent.	87.76 per cent.	
165	5.10 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	13.60 per cent.	86.40 per cent.	
166	4.00 per cent.	8.95 per cent.	12.95 per cent.	87.05 per cent.	
167	3.80 per cent.	8.82 per cent.	12.62 per cent.	87.38 per cent.	
168	3.00 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	11.50 per cent.	88.50 per cent.	
169	3.85 per cent.	9.14 per cent.	12.99 per cent.	87.01 per cent.	
170	3.20 per cent.	8.81 per cent.	12.01 per cent.	87.99 per cent.	
182	3.80 per cent.	9.17 per cent.	12.97 per cent.	87.03 per cent.	
183	3.83 per cent.	9.00 per cent.	12.83 per cent.	87.17 per cent.	

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
184	3.20 per cent.	8.87 per cent.	12.07 per cent.	87.93 per cent.	
185	3.00 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	11.50 per cent.	88.50 per cent.	
186	3.40 per cent.	8.71 per cent.	12.11 per cent.	87.89 per cent.	
187	3.70 per cent.	8.97 per cent.	12.67 per cent.	87.33 per cent.	
188	3.00 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	11.50 per cent.	88.50 per cent.	
189	3.40 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	11.90 per cent.	88.10 per cent.	
190	3.05 per cent.	8.65 per cent.	11.70 per cent.	88.30 per cent.	
191	3.05 per cent.	8.95 per cent.	12.00 per cent.	88.00 per cent.	
192	3.06 per cent.	8.90 per cent.	11.96 per cent.	88.04 per cent.	
193	3.80 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	12.30 per cent.	87.70 per cent.	
194	4.30 per cent.	8.65 per cent.	12.95 per cent.	87.05 per cent.	
195	2.25 per cent.	6.29 per cent.	8.54 per cent.	91.46 per cent.	Adulterated. Proceedings taken
196	3.38 per cent.	8.80 per cent.	12.18 per cent.	87.82 per cent.	
197	3.45 per cent.	8.62 per cent.	12.07 per cent.	87.93 per cent.	
198	2.91 per cent.	8.48 per cent.	11.39 per cent.	88.61 per cent.	Adulterated. Proceedings taken
199	3.90 per cent.	8.80 per cent.	12.70 per cent.	87.30 per cent.	
200	3.05 per cent.	8.77 per cent.	11.82 per cent.	88.18 per cent.	
201	3.00 per cent.	8.70 per cent.	11.70 per cent.	88.30 per cent.	
202	4.10 per cent.	8.90 per cent.	13.00 per cent.	87.00 per cent.	
203	4.10 per cent.	9.06 per cent.	13.16 per cent.	86.84 per cent.	
204	3.00 per cent.	8.50 per cent.	11.50 per cent.	88.50 per cent.	
205	3.67 per cent.	8.85 per cent.	12.52 per cent.	87.48 per cent.	

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM).
REGULATIONS 1912.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a)	(b)
	Number of Samples Examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	... 101	... None.
Cream	... 4	... None.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and
action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a). Instances in which samples have been submitted for
analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to pre-
servatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	... 5
(2) Statements incorrect	.. 0
	5

(b). Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as
preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent.	... 5
(2) Below 35 per cent.	... 0
	5

(c). Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. None.

3. Thickening substances. None found.

4. Other observations, if any.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the past year 235 Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the result that 25 were returned as adulterated.

The following Tables show the Samples taken, Amount of Adulteration, Proceedings Taken, and Fines.

ABSTRACT OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS
DURING THE YEAR 1913.

ARTICLE.	Examined.	Adulterated
Butter	33	2
Cream	4	0
Cream (Preserved)	5	0
Epsom Salts	1	0
Flour	9	0
Self-Raising Flour	2	0
Ground Ginger	2	0
Liquorice Powder	1	0
Milk (New)	95	6
Milk (Scald)	6	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	12	3
Saffron	13	10
Sausages	6	0
Tartaric Acid	5	0
Scotch Whiskey	4	1
Brandy	3	1
Rum	4	2
Total	205	25

The above Samples were purchased as follows:—

By Inspector	...	...	144
By Agent	...	...	4
Informal Samples	..	...	57
			205

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Respecting the various Cases brought before the Justices during
the year 1913:—

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	Did wilfully and unlawfully expose for sale certain meat, to wit:—13 Sausages, 2 pieces of Neck, 1 piece of Shoulder and 1 piece of Chuck of Beef, 1 piece of Flank, and 1 piece of Neck of Mutton, which was then and there unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	January 10th	Fined £5 and costs
2	Being found unlawfully in possession at a shop of certain meat, to wit:—1 Pig's Head exposed for sale and diseased with Tuberculosis.	January 31st	Fined 5/- and costs
3	Did unlawfully abet the exposure of the said meat (that mentioned in case No. 2).	January 31st	Cautioned
4	Being found in possession of the Carcase of a Pig (without Head) deposited in a shop for the purpose of sale, and intended for the food of man, the same being diseased with Tuberculosis.	January 31st	Fined 10/- and costs
5	Selling Milk adulterated with 50 per cent. of added Water.	February 7th	Fined £3 and costs
6	Being the servant of the Vendor prosecuted in the case of No. 5, and selling the said same Milk.	February 7th	Fined 10/- and costs
7	Being found in possession of the Head of a Pig (in four pieces), same being diseased with Tuberculosis.	April 23rd	Fined 10/- and costs
8	Being found in possession of certain meat, to wit:—Pigs' Offals (consisting of 2 Plucks, 2 Spleens, and 2 Mesenteries exposed for sale, same being diseased with Tuberculosis.	April 24th	Fined £1 and costs
9	Did unlawfully abet the exposure of the said meat (that mentioned in the preceding case No. 8).	April 24th	Fined £1 and costs
10	Being found in the process of slaughtering a "Ewe Sheep" on Unlicensed or Unregistered Premises to wit:—"A Stable" contrary to the Statute.	May 1st	Fined £1 and costs each

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS—Continued.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
11	Being the Owner of a certain house he failed to comply with a notice duly served on him requiring him to abate a nuisance at such house arising from (1) the dirty condition of the house throughout and (2) defective paving of yard and for that purpose to execute certain works specified in such notice within a specified time.	June 13th	Order made to execute work within 14 days
12	That he failed to comply with a notice duly served on him requiring him to abate a nuisance at his dwelling-house arising from the overcrowded condition of the bedrooms, and for that purpose to reduce the number of occupants within a time mentioned in the notice.	July 31st	Adjourned
13	Did unlawfully use as a Slaughter-house a certain Shed in his occupation at the rear of his premises, such Shed not being duly Registered or Licensed for such purpose, contrary to the Statute.	August 20th	Fined 10/- and costs
14	Did expose for sale and sell for human food a piece of meat, to wit:—Cooked Beef, which was unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	October 29th	Fined 10/- and costs
15	Being found in possession of a piece of Cooked Beef exposed for sale and intended for the food of man, which said piece of Cooked Beef was unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	October 29th	Fined £1 and costs
16	Being found in possession of 2 pieces of Beef exposed for sale and intended for the food of man, same being unwholesome and unfit for that purpose.	October 29th	Fined £1 and costs
17	Being found in possession of 4 pieces of Beef deposited for the purpose of sale or for preparation for sale and intended for the food of man, same being unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	October 29th	To pay costs only
18	Selling Milk adulterated with not less than 26 per cent. of added Water.	January 30th	10/- and costs

AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROCEEDINGS TAKEN,
AND FINES, 1913.

Reference No. of Sample.	Article Adulterated.	Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings Taken.	Result of Proceedings	Circumstances determining Decision for not Prosecuting.
1	New Milk	50 per cent. of added water	Sum'oned	Fined £3 and Costs	...
7	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Cautioned	..	Amount of adulteration insufficient
17	New Milk	The said sample contained particles of dark coloured foreign matter in such quantity as to render the sample dirty to a faulty degree	Cautioned	...	...
18	Scald Milk	The said sample contained particles of dark coloured foreign matter in such quantity as to render the sample dirty to a faulty degree.	Cautioned	...	..
44	Butter	18.8 per cent. of Water	Cautioned	...	Amount of adulteration insufficient
79	Butter	20.5 per cent. of Water	Cautioned	...	The Vendor was interviewed and his explanation appeared to be satisfactory. It was to the effect that the farmer's wife was ill, and the Butter was during her illness made by her daughter who was inexperienced
82	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk.	Cautioned	...	The Vendor was interviewed from which we were of opinion that the sample was one of genuine Milk
†94	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitre to the extent of 43 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Sweet Spirit of Nitre.	...	..	..

† Informal Samples.

Standard for Butter 16 per cent.

AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROCEEDINGS TAKEN,
AND FINES, 1913.—Continued.

Reference No of Sample.	Article Adulterated.	Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings Taken.	Result of Proceedings	Circumstances deter- mining Decision for not Prosecuting.
†98	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitre to the extent of 17 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	..	..
†100	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitre to the extent of 25 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Sweet Spirit of Nitre.	..	...	..
†104	Saffron	Foreign mineral matter 9.65 per cent.	Cautioned	...	This being the first occasion on which this Article has been taken in the City the Vendor was Cautioned
†106	Saffron	Foreign mineral matter 6.37 per cent.	Cautioned	...	Ditto
†107	Saffron	Foreign mineral matter 7.24 per cent.	Cautioned	...	Ditto
†109	Saffron	Foreign mineral matter 8.46 per cent.	Cautioned	..	Ditto
†111	Saffron	Foreign mineral matter 24.36 per cent.	Cautioned	...	Ditto
116	Saffron	Excessive proportion of mineral matter 11.3 per cent.	Cautioned	...	Ditto
117	Saffron	Excessive proportion of mineral matter 14 per cent.	Cautioned	...	Ditto
118	Saffron	Excessive proportion of mineral matter 13.5 per cent.	Cautioned	...	Ditto
119	Saffron	Excessive proportion of mineral matter 13.8 per cent.	Cautioned	..	Ditto
130	Saffron	Excessive proportion of water and mineral mat- ter. The sample con- tained not less than 23 per cent. of water and not less than 25 per cent. of mineral matter.	Cautioned	..	Ditto

† Informal Samples.

Standard for Butter 16 per cent.

AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROCEEDINGS TAKEN,
AND FINES, 1913.—Continued.

Reference No. of Sample.	Article Adulterated	Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings Taken.	Result of Proceedings	Circumstances determining Decision for not Prosecuting.
171	Scotch Whiskey	Scotch Whiskey not more than 97 per cent. Added Water not less than 3 per cent. The sample contained not more than 72·75 per cent. of proof Spirit.	..	..	Printed Notice on the Premises to the effect that the Whiskey was sold as diluted
179	Rum	Rum not more than 92·5 per cent. Added Water not less than 7·5 per cent. The sample contained not more than 69·37 per cent. of proof Spirit.	..	..	No Notice exhibited, but as adulteration was much less than in the case of sample No. 180 a caution was issued
180	Rum	Rum not more than 78 per cent. Added Water not less than 22 per cent. The sample contained not more than 58·5 per cent. of proof Spirit	...	..	Printed Notice on the Premises to the effect that the Whiskey was sold as diluted
195	New Milk	Milk not more than 74 per cent. Added Water not less than 26 per cent. The sample contained not more than 6·29 per cent. of solids other than fat.	Sum'oned	Fined 10/- and Costs	...
198	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk. The sample contained not more than 2·91 per cent. of fat.	Sum'oned	Fined 19/- and Costs	..

MIDWIVES' ACT.

There are 19 Midwives on the Register, all of whom are practising in the City. Sixteen of these are Trained Midwives and certified by the Central Midwives' Board; 3 are registered by reason of their being in practice prior to the Act coming into force.

During the past year 47 Still Births were recorded, 19 by Certified Midwives, and 27 by Medical Men, and 1 by a Nurse (not certified as Midwife). Notices of sending for medical assistance were received in 68 cases, and one Midwife gave notice of her name being removed from the Roll.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

This Act was adopted by the Council, and came into force on the 13th January, 1908.

During the year notifications were received of 1,038 Births (including 47 Still Births).

From inquiries made, 287 Births were attended by Medical Men, 681 by Certified Midwives, 5 by Uncertified Midwives in emergency cases, and 18 Births took place in Workhouses.

Of the Still Births—in 26 cases a Medical Man was in attendance, in 19 cases Certified Midwives, in 1 case an Uncertified Midwife, and 1 occurred in a Workhouse.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS' ACT.

We have on our Registers 134 Factories and 440 Workshops.
The following Tables will show the work done:—

TABLE

Showing Number of Workshops and Inspections made under
Factory and Workshops' Acts :—

WORKSHOPS, ETC.	No. on Register	No. of Visits	WORKSHOPS, ETC.	No. on Register	No. of Visits.
			Brought Forward	234	222
Bakers	42	42	Machine Ruling ..	1	1
Bag and Trunk Makers	2	2	Milliners	32	32
Basket Makers ..	2	2	Needlework ..	1	1
Bedding Manufacturers	1	—	Organ Builders ..	1	1
Boot Makers ..	21	21	Piano Repairers ..	1	1
Brush Makers ..	1	—	Photography .	6	6
Builders	23	23	Plumbers & Gas Fitters	16	16
Cabinet Makers ..	12	12	Picture Frame Makers ..	8	8
Carpenters and Joiners ..	2	2	Rope Makers ..	1	—
Chemists' Specialities ..	2	2	Rag Stores ..	3	6
Carvers	1	—	Relief Stamping ..	1	—
Clock Makers ..	1	—	Saddlers ..	6	6
Coach Builders ..	6	6	Scale Makers	4	—
Confectioners ..	2	2	Stained Glass Window		
Corset Makers ..	1	1	Makers	2	—
Cycle Repairers ..	10	10	Scenic Artists ..	2	4
Decorators	1	—	Shoeing Forges .	10	10
Dress & Mantle Makers	62	62	Sewing Machine Maker	1	—
Engravers	2	—	Sculptors	5	5
Engineers	10	10	Tailors	87	87
Furniture Makers ..	2	—	Tarpaulin & Tent Makers	4	—
Fish Packing ..	2	2	Tin Smith ..	1	1
Furriers	2	—	Umbrella Repairers ..	1	1
Flag and Fête Contractors	2	2	Upholsterers ..	6	6
Glove Cleaners ..	1	—	Wheelwrights ..	2	2
Hat Makers ..	1	1	Watch Maker ..	1	—
Lace Manufacturers ..	1	1	Waterproofing and		
Laundries	17	17	Shrinking Cloth ..	1	—
Leather Merchants ..	2	2	Warehouses ...	2	2
Carried Forward	234	222	Grand Total	440	418

TABLE

Showing Number of Factories and Inspections made under the
Factory and Workshops' Acts during 1913 :—

FACTORIES.	No. on Register	No. of Visits	FACTORIES.	No. on Register	No. of Visits
Athletic Outfitter ..	1	1	Brought Forward	62	59
Acetylene Gas Plant ..	1	1	Flour Mills.. ..	2	2
Aërated Water Makers..	4	4	Gas Works	1	1
Dressmakers and Milliners ..	2	2	Ice Manufacturer ..	1	4
Bakers	9	9	Laundries	4	4
Baryta Manufacturer ..	1	1	Ironmongers	3	3
Blouse Manufacturer ..	1	1	Motor Car Works ..	9	9
Builders	14	14	Paper Mills.. ..	2	2
Brewers	2	2	Paper Bag Manufacturer	1	1
Brush Makers	2	2	Paint Factors	1	1
Boot Maker	1	—	Printers & Bookbinders	28	28
Cabinet Maker	3	3	Rag Sorter & Bone Boiler	1	4
Cutler	1	—	Soap and Candle Works	1	10
Collar Manufacturer ..	1	—	Saw Mills	4	9
Coach Builder	1	1	Tobacco Factor	1	—
Cycle Repairer	1	1	Tanner and Fellmonger	1	10
Drug Manufacturers ..	2	2	Tramway Depot	1	—
Dyers and Cleaners ..	1	1	Wood Carvers and Sculptors	3	—
Electric Light Works ..	1	1	Wood Turning	3	—
Engineers	13	13	Wheelwrights	5	5
Carried Forward	62	59	Grand Total	134	152

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

The following Report is made in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office, to whom a copy of this Report has been sent:—

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	15	—	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	27	24	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	3	—	
Total	45	24	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars:	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS : *				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2		
Want of Ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding	..	..		
Want of Drainage of floors	..	..		
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accom- modation	3	3		
} insufficient				
} unsuitable or defective				
} not separate for sexes				
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (S. 101)	..	..		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ..	13	13		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	2	2	1	
Total	26	26	1	

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.			Instances.				
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.					Prosecutions.			Orders made (S. 110.)				
	Outworkers.		Outworkers					Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.			Failing to send lists.				
	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men.	Occupiers as to Notices served on	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions Sections 109-110
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. .. (2) Cleaning and Washing	68		451	2		6	75								
Furniture and Upholstery ..	4		11												
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	4		12												
Brush-making ..	6		8												
Total ..	82		482	2		6	75								

The figures in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The figures in Columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER (S. 131) AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Number.
Important classes of work- shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enu- merated here.	Bakehouses	..	..	..	42
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	21
	Builders	..	..	..	23
	Cabinet Makers	..	..	..	12
	Cycle Repairers	..	..	..	10
	Dress and Mantle Makers	..	..	..	62
	Engineers	..	..	..	10
	Laundries	..	..	..	17
	Milliners	..	..	..	32
	Plumbers and Gasfitters	..	..	..	16
	Shoeing Forges	..	..	..	10
	Tailors	..	..	..	87
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	6
All Other Trades					92
Total number of workshops on Register					440

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) {	3
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	3
Other	
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	3

METEOROLOGICAL READINGS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

MONTH.		Barometer Corrected.	Thermometers in Shade		MEANS OF					TOTAL OF		REMARKS.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading	Thermometers.		Dew Point.	Thermometers in Shade.		Rains in inches	Number of Wet. Days*	
					Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.			
January	..	29.701	55.0	28.0	43.7	42.7	41.6	48.6	38.1	5.98	26	
February	..	30.092	55.5	29.0	43.8	42.4	40.7	47.6	36.9	0.74	10	
March	..	29.828	57.0	29.0	47.6	44.9	42.3	52.2	38.6	3.09	17	
April ..	..	29.799	66.0	34.5	50.4	48.5	46.4	55.0	42.0	3.14	17	
May ..	..	29.859	78.0	36.5	57.6	54.9	52.5	63.2	46.9	3.41	19	
June ..	..	30.078	78.5	44.0	62.9	57.7	53.3	68.2	50.4	0.42	9	
July ..	..	30.049	75.0	49.0	65.7	61.5	58.2	70.3	54.1	0.30	7	
August	..	30.044	78.5	46.0	66.0	62.1	58.9	71.2	54.0	0.73	6	
September	..	29.921	70.0	44.0	61.1	59.0	57.1	65.4	52.4	1.61	11	
October	..	29.784	66.5	36.0	55.4	53.6	51.9	55.9	46.9	4.28	19	
November	..	29.897	59.0	29.0	50.1	48.7	47.4	54.2	43.4	3.37	20	
December	..	30.095	56.0	25.0	44.0	42.5	40.7	47.2	37.7	2.32	13	

*Giving a total rainfall for 1913 of 29.39 inches, and the number of wet days 174. A fall of .01 inches constitutes a wet day.

TABLE

Showing the Rainfall in Exeter for ten years, and number of wet days.

Year.	Gross Rain fall.	No. of Wet Days.	
1904	31·32	165	Average rain fall for the 10 years, 29·807 inches.
1905	27·83	150	
1906	25·02	175	Average number of wet days in the 10 years, 177.
1907	28·38	197	
1908	23·55	172	1913.
1909	28·11	156	
1910	38·12	209	Rain in inches, 29·39.
1911	28·23	171	
1912	38·12	208	Number of Wet Days, 174.
1913	29·39	174	

SUMMARY OF TABLES.

TABLE I.	TABLE II.	TABLE IIa.	TABLE III.
Vital Statistics of the whole district for the year 1913 and the 5 previous years.	Cases of infectious diseases notified from various localities and removals to Hospital during the year 1913.	Showing monthly returns of the number of cases of infectious diseases notified.	Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1913.
TABLE IV.	TABLE V.	TABLE VI.	TABLE VII.
Showing the number of deaths under one year from all causes, classified under the various groups of diseases.	Showing the number of deaths registered from all causes, including residents of Exeter who died outside the City, classified under the various groups of diseases.	Showing the ages of deaths registered from all causes under each group of diseases, including residents of Exeter who died outside the City.	Showing ages and deaths registered from all causes, including residents of Exeter who died outside the City.

The Weekly Notifications during the Year are shown on Chart 1, the Weekly Mortality on Chart 2, and the Localities in which Fatal Cases have occurred are indicated on the accompanying Map of the City.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett			Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1908	48,300	1131		23.4	804	16.6	73	21	143	126.6	752	15.57	
1909	48,500	1115		23.0	762	15.7	77	29	113	101.35	714	14.7	
1910	48,700	1003		20.6	746	15.32	102	25	97	96.7	669	13.74	
1911	48,700	976	965	19.81	797	16.36	77	53	120	124.0	773	15.87	
1912	48,800	1010	1009	20.67	753	15.43	89	30	96	95.14	694	14.22	
1913	49,000	956	952	19.43	796	16.24	84	51	95	99.79	763	15.57	

The Rates should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 3,166.

Total population at all ages, 48,660
Number of inhabited houses, 10,893
Average number of persons per house, 4.4

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified from Various Localities and removals to Hospital during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.													TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages— Years.						Belmont. Covick.	W. Exwick. Holy Trinity.	B. Rougemont. St. David's.	St. James. St. John's.	St. Leonard's.	W. St. Matthew's.	St. Paul's. R.D. & E.H. St. Petrock's.	St. Sidwell's.	St. Thomas. Polsoe.	Heavitree	Worford	Isolation	Tuberculosis Sanatorium		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.														65 & upwards.	
Small-pox	..																					
Cholera	..																					
Diphtheria (including Group)	..	34	11	15	2	5		1		4	2	4	2		2	3	2	1	1	13		
Erysipelas	..	27		3	7	11	5	1			1	1	1		1	2	3					
Scarlet Fever	..	148	19	111	12	6				9	7	4	15	2	4	20	1	1		98		
Typhus Fever	..																					
Enteric Fever	..	8		2	3	3				3		1					2			5		
Relapsing Fever	..																					
Continued Fever	..																					
Puerperal Fever	..																					
Plague	..																					
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..																					
Poliomyelitis	..																					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	96	4	19	16	40	16	1		1	5	10	11	11	5	6	5	2	1		15	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	28	4	15	6	3				2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1				
Chicken Pox	..	43	4	23	1	1				8	1	2	8	9	2	3	3	2				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	4	4							1												
Totals	..	388	8	188	47	69	21	3		23	18	28	25	16	23	25	24	75	32	22	15	116

W.—Workhouse.

B.—Barracks.

R.D. & E.H.—Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.

Exeter Isolation Hospital, situate in Whipton, within the Parish of Pinhoe, about Two Miles from Exeter.

Number of available Beds, 80.

Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

Exeter Tuberculosis Sanatorium, situate at Pinhoe, about 2½ miles from Exeter.

Number of available Beds, 12.

TABLE III.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

Causes of Death.		Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes	Certified	761	94	30	35	24	21	74	196	287	187
	Un-Certified	2	1					1			
Enteric fever	..	3					1	2			2
Small-pox	..										
Measles	..	41	9	13	14	4		1			
Scarlet fever	..	2				2					
Whooping cough	..	1			1						
Diphtheria and Croup	..	2			2						
Influenza	..	8						1		7	
Erysipelas	..										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	45				3	6	18	14	2	
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	5	1	1	1	1	1				1
Other tuberculous diseases	..	15	2			2	2	4	5		8
Cancer, malignant disease	..	67						6	25	36	24
Rheumatic fever	..	2					1		1		14
Meningitis	..	4	1		1	1			1		
Organic Heart Disease	..	65					1	7	30	27	
Bronchitis	..	72	11	7					17	37	
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	56	9	4	5	2		8	11	17	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	..	19	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	6	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	14	8			1		1	2	2	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	1							1		
Cirrhosis of liver	..	7							6	1	
Alcoholism	..	2							1	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	..	44				1	2	8	14	19	20
Puerperal fever	..	1						1			1
Other Accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	..	1							1		
Congenital Debility and malformation, including premature birth	..	39	39								
Violent deaths, excluding Suicide	..	15			2	2	2	1	5	3	8
Suicides	..	4					1	2		1	3
Other Defined diseases	..	221	12	2	4	3	3	12	60	125	60
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	7	1	2	1					3	
		763	95	30	35	24	21	75	196	287	187
Sub-Entries included in above figures.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..									2
	Poliomyelitis	..									
	Pneumonia	..	24	1	1	1	1	7	6	7	

Showing Infantile Mortality during the year 1913. Nett Deaths
from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Nett Births { in the Year {	legitimate 876 illegitimate 76	Nett Deaths in the Year of {	legitimate infants 87 illegitimate infants 8
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	---

Nett Births	{	legitimate 876
in the Year	{	illegitimate 76

TABLE V.

Showing the Number of Deaths Registered from all Causes,
including Residents of Exeter, who Died outside the City.

					No. of Deaths.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES—					
1.	Miasmatic Diseases	..	..	..	59
2.	Diarrhœal	..	..	..	15
3.	Malarial	..	..	..	—
4.	Zoogenous	..	..	..	—
5.	Venereal	..	..	..	1
6.	Septic	..	..	..	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES					—
III.—DIETIC DISEASES					2
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES					179
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES					91
VI.—DISEASES PECULIAR TO EARLY INFANCY					2
VII.—LOCAL DISEASES					
1.	Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	60
2.	Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	..	..	..	5
3.	Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	102
4.	Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	157
5.	Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	48
6.	Diseases of Lymphatic System	..	..	..	—
7.	Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	..	..	..	—
8.	Diseases of Urinary System	..	..	..	58
9.	Diseases of Reproductive System	..	..	..	
	(a.) Diseases of Organs of Generation	..	..	..	1
	(b.) Diseases of Parturition	..	..	..	1
10.	Diseases of Bones, Joints, and Organs of Locomotion	..	..	..	4
11.	Diseases of Integumentary System	..	..	..	2
VIII.—VIOLENCE.					
1.	Accident or Negligence	..	..	..	21
2.	Homicide	..	..	..	—
3.	Suicide	..	..	..	5
4.	Execution	..	..	..	1
5.	No Statement	..	..	..	3
IX.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES					29
Total					847

TABLE VI.

Showing the Ages of Deaths Registered from all Causes, during
the Year 1913, including Residents of Exeter, who died
outside the City.

	AGES.												Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 upwards		
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases	18	31	7	1	4	4	1	1	5	3	1	76	
II. Parasitic Diseases													
III. Dietic Diseases							1		1			2	
IV. Constitutional Diseases	3	8	8	11	19	19	25	36	32	16	2	179	
V. Developmental Diseases	23								11	38	19	91	
VI. Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	2											2	
VII. Local Diseases	35	27	11	9	15	30	55	93	88	61	14	438	
VIII. Deaths from Violence		3	2	4	4	2	5	3	3	2	2	30	
IX. Deaths from Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes	17	2					1	2	4	3		29	
Totals	98	71	28	25	42	55	88	135	144	123	38	847	

TABLE VII.—Continued.

		AGES.											Totals
		(to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 upwards	
III. DIETIC DISEASES.													
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.													
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Rickets	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	2	5	11	21	26	14	1	..	80
Tabes Mesenterica	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus...	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Phthisis	..	2	4	6	15	8	8	6	2	..	..	..	51
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	..	2	1	3	2	1	4	5	1	..	..	..	19
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Glycosuria Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	1	..	..	9
Exophthalmic Goutre	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		3	8	8	11	19	19	25	36	32	16	2	179
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.													
Premature Birth	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	38	19	..	68
		23	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	38	19	..	91
VI. DISEASES PECULIAR TO EARLY INFANCY.													
Suffocation at Birth	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lack of Care	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
VII. LOCAL DISEASES.													
1. Diseases of the Nervous System.													
Menungitis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemi- plegia, Brain Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	11	9	1	..	34
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Convulsions	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	6
Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
		5	2	1	1	..	3	11	10	14	11	2	60

TABLE VII.—Continued.

	AGES.											Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 upwards	
8.— <i>Diseases of Urinary System.</i>												
Nephritis	...	...	2	2	2	4	3	7	6	5	1	32
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	7	...	...	15
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	4
Other Diseases of the Urinary System...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	7
	...	...	2	3	3	5	7	15	15	7	1	58
9.— <i>Diseases of Reproductive System.</i>												
(A). Of Organs of Generation.												
Male Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(B). Of Parturition.												
Abortion, Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta prævia, Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10.— <i>Diseases of Bones, Joints, and of Organs of Locomotion.</i>												
Lumbago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
11.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>												
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
VIII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.												
1.— <i>Accident or Negligence.</i>												
Fractures and Contusions	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	8
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Suffocation	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5
	...	3	2	2	2	...	4	3	1	2	2	21

TABLE VII.—Continued.

				AGES.											Totals
				0 to 1	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 upwards	
2.—Homicide.															
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.—Suicide.															
Gunshot Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cut, Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.—Execution.				..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	5
Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5.—No Statement.				..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
				..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
IX —DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.															
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	20
Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	7
Tumour	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				17	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	..	29

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

*To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the City of Exeter.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the work accomplished that falls under my supervision in the Department, for the year 1913, and I trust it will be found to contain matters of interest to you and the Citizens generally.

On November the 9th, 1913, the Provisional Order of the Local Government Board extending the boundaries of the City came into force, when the population was increased from 49,000 to 60,084, and the acreage from 3,166 to approximately 4,715.

This meant a considerable increase of work, and I was glad to have additional help.

An Assistant Inspector formerly employed in the added area was appointed to my Staff, I was given another Clerk, and the whole time services of a second General Assistant, who had previously only been employed part time in the Department.

Upon my suggestion, the Sanitary Committee agreed to a scheme for the division of the extended City into Districts, with an Assistant in each so as to prevent over-lapping of work, and to ensure that all the necessary inspections would be regularly made.

This arrangement was to take effect at the end of the year, and its result for the year's trial will be shown in the next Annual Report.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year, under the provisions of this Act, 228 houses were inspected, and the number and nature of the defects discovered and remedied are set out in the following Table.

Closing Orders were made in respect of two under Section 17.

Seven houses were voluntarily converted into Stores by the owners after receiving Notice under Section 15, and in five other houses the use of a room as a bedroom was prohibited.

With regard to the nature of the defects found, I think the item needing special comment is that of "Windows made to open."

No fewer than 45 windows of living or bedrooms were found that could not be opened.

With regard to this question, the class of window I favour most, are those of the casement type, both sides being made to open and provided with regulating stays.

Better ventilation is thus afforded to the rooms than by the ordinary sliding windows, and the casements may be adjusted so as to prevent the full force of a strong wind being felt.

With few exceptions, the class of work carried out in the improvement and repair of small dwelling houses leaves much to be desired, and I am convinced that the standard must be raised if a satisfactory progress in the repair of houses under Section 15 is to be made.

Some of the work hitherto carried out has been so shoddy, that many houses that were made habitable under this Section about the beginning of 1910, again require considerable structural repairs.

At this rate, without wholesale clearances, a complete inspection and repair of the houses within the scope of this Act will never be accomplished.

With regard to dirty and destructive tenants, I trust that in any future legislation in regard to housing, power will be given to Local Authorities to take active measures against this class of tenant for neglecting to keep their houses clean and wholesome after they have been satisfactorily repaired and made habitable by the Owners.

TABLE.

Houses Inspected	...	...	...	230
Houses Cleansed, Whitewashed, etc.	...	...	...	48
Houses Closed	...	...	...	2
Houses voluntarily converted into Stores after Notice under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	...	..	...	7
Room Closed for use as a Bedroom	...	...	...	5
Floors Re-laid or Repaired	...	...	...	30
Walls, Ceilings, etc., Repaired	...	...	...	13
Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	9
Stairs Repaired	...	...	...	5

Windows provided to Rooms	...	..	2
Windows of Rooms made to Open	...	...	45
Windows of Rooms Repaired, etc.	...	...	22
Yards Re-paved or Repaired	...	...	55
Drains Re-constructed ...	...	...	47
Drains Repaired	...	...	12
Defective or insufficient Eaves, Gutters or Rainwater Pipe			7
Bell or D Traps Re-placed with Stoneware Gullies		...	4
Scullery Troughs provided	...	...	14
Waste Pipes Trapped ...	...	...	30
Water Closets provided	...	...	—
Water Closets Re-constructed	...	...	5
Water Closets Repaired	...	...	4
Defective Water Closet Pans Re-placed with Pans of Washdown Pattern and Flush improved		...	33
Flushing of Water Closets improved	...	...	16
Water Closets provided with a Window ...		...	9
Water Closets Limewashed	...	...	1
Water Tap provided on Pipe direct from Main		...	—
Work in progress, Visits thereto	...	...	386
Drains Tested, Smoke Test	...	...	72
Drains Tested, Water Test	...	...	70

Staircases Lighted and Ventilated	...	...	6
Dust Receptacles provided (Portable)	...	...	60
Meetings of Owners	...	...	5
Dampness Remedied	...	...	18
Drinking Water disconnected from W.C.		...	2
Ventilation provided to Floors		...	7
New Soil Pipes provided	...	...	4

NUISANCES.

One hundred and twenty-eight written complaints of various kinds were received.

In the main they consisted of obstructed drains, W.C.'s and Sewers, improper fowl keeping, accumulations of manure, refuse, &c., and with three exceptions all were dealt with without recourse to legal pressure.

From the tabulated list of Nuisances abated and repairs accomplished, it will be seen that much housing work was done under the provisions of the Public Health Acts; the reason for this being that houses above a rental of £16 in a district of less than 50,000 inhabitants, and those houses that have

not been re-let since the passing of the Housing Act of 1909, do not come within the scope of that Act.

They have, therefore, to be dealt with under the Nuisance clauses of the Public Health Acts.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year was 14,233, full particulars of which are set out in the following Table.

The following Figures show the number of Animals Slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, and the Fees earned during the year 1913.

Animals.	Number Slaughtered.	Fees Earned for Slaughter. £ s. d.	Lairage, No. of Days.	Fees Earned for Lairage. £ s. d.	Storage, No. of Days.	Fees Earned for Storage. £ s. d.	Total Fees Earned. £ s. d.
Cattle ...	1819	90 19 0	465	5 16 3	136	1 14 0	98 9 3
Calves ...	2036	33 18 8	0	—	0	—	33 18 8
Sheep ...	9500	79 3 4	4	4	0	—	79 3 8
Pigs ...	878	21 19 0	2	4	0	—	21 19 4
Totals ...	14233	226 0 0	471	5 16 11	136	1 14 0	233 10 11

TABLE OF CHARGES.

Slaughtering Tolls, including Lairage for two days.		Lairage Tolls per day, after expiration of second day.		Storage Tolls per day, after expiration of second day.	
For Every Bull, Bullock, Cow or Heifer	... s. d. 1 0	s. d. 3 3		s. d. 3 3	
For every Calf	... 4	2		2	
For every Pig	... 6	2		2	
For every Sheep or Lamb	... 2	1		1	

Generally speaking, the premises have been well conducted and no complaints were received as to petty thefts or improper conduct of any of the Slaughtermen.

The Caretaker has discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

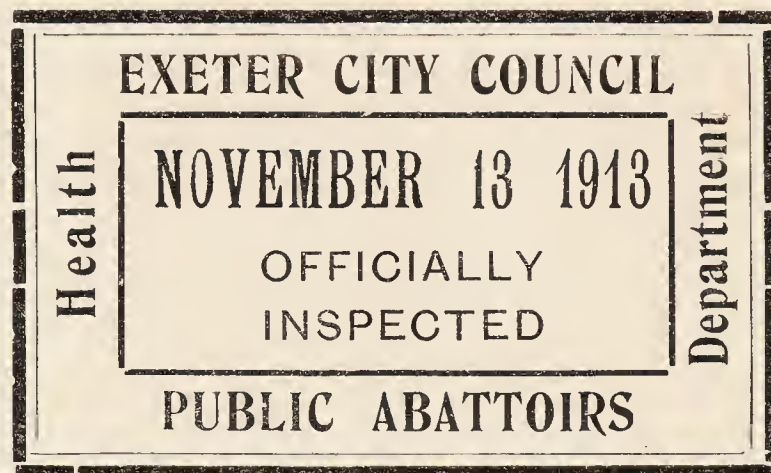
I am particularly pleased to be able to report that, with the sanction of the Sanitary Committee, a system of meat marking was commenced at the Abattoir.

We have no legal power to enforce this, but several of the Butchers using the premises have agreed to have all their carcasses, that have passed inspection, stamped.

This, I am convinced, is a step in the right direction and will ultimately result in the stamping of all meat passed at the Abattoir.

The public are taking a keener interest in this question, as they feel that their meat can be entirely depended upon when the carcasses displayed at the shops at which they are in the habit of purchasing, bear the official guarantee.

I reproduce here a reduced copy of the impression stamp.



Many of the Slaughtermen use the Humane Killer, and I am glad to be able to report that its use is gradually but surely extending.

One of their objections to its use is the belief that beasts bleed better after the pole-axe has been used than when the Humane Killer is employed.

This is an entirely wrong impression, because after the pole-axe is used, the spinal cord is broken by what is called pithing.

This process prevents the proper relaxation of the muscles, therefore the bleeding is not free, whereas when the humane killer is used this pithing is not necessary and freer bleeding is the result.

As a well-bled carcase sets better and keeps longer than one that is imperfectly bled, it is quite clear that the Humane slaughtering of animals, while always desirable, is always economic.

Before the extension of the City took place, there were 7 private Slaughter Houses in use, and in each of them a considerable amount of slaughtering was done.

They were inspected frequently and at varying times of the day.

All were well conducted and the Owners carried out in a very willing manner any request as to cleanliness and the removal of offal, &c.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of inspections of carcasses, etc., made upon request of the Owners was 592 at the Public Slaughter House and 13 at the private Slaughter Houses. Of this number in only 16 cases was it necessary to apply to the Magistrates for an Order of Condemnation.

As before, Tuberculosis is accountable for the largest number of the diseased carcasses.

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 13 tons 11 cwt. 0 qrs. 11 lbs., and of this amount no less than 8 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs. was destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

There were 22 whole carcasses of beef, and 14 whole carcasses of pork condemned through being affected with generalised Tuberculosis.

In 12 other beef carcasses the disease was localised, and in 32 pork carcasses the disease was also localised.

The following Summary gives particulars of the year's work in regard to meat inspection.

Number of Visits made to Slaughter Houses	...	1540
---	-----	------

Number of Seizures and Surrenders of Diseased Meat:—

(a) At the Abattoir	...	592
---------------------	-----	-----

(b) At private Slaughter Houses, Shops, etc.	...	34
--	-----	----

Magisterial Orders obtained	...	16
-----------------------------	-----	----

Number of Prosecutions	...	10
------------------------	-----	----

Number of Convictions	...	10
-----------------------	-----	----

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.—GENERALISED TUBERCULOSIS.

Beef Carcases—

Bull	...	...	1
Steer	...	...	3
Cow	...	...	15
Maiden Heifer		...	3
			<u>22</u>

Pork Carcases	...	...	14
			<u>36</u>
		Total	36

LOCALISED TUBERCULOSIS.

Part Carcases Condemned—

Beef	...	...	12
Pork	...	...	32
			<u>44</u>

					Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Total Weight of Tuberculosis Meat	...				8	18	1	17

Other Diseases (Hydraemia, Septicaemia,
Inflammation, etc.,

Whole Carcases—

Beef	...	...	6
Mutton	...	...	34

Organs and Parts of Carcases ... 521

Weight of same	...	4	12	2	22
Grand Total	...	13	11	0	11

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

Fish—

2 Bags of Mussels.

100 Herrings.

1 Crab.

1 Ling.

1 Haddock.

3 Pollock.

Vegetables—

2 Pots of Plums.

3 Melons.

The number of Food Preparation and Storage Premises visited during the year was 400.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE ORDER, 1913.

Upon this Order coming into force, I was appointed an Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, 1904 to 1911, for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

It commenced on the 1st May, and from that time up to the end of the year one notification of suspected Tuberculosis in a cow was received.

The animal was inspected and judged to be diseased, and was dealt with under the Order.

Three emaciated cows were found in the Cattle Market, and one in a field in the City.

All were suspected of being affected with Tuberculosis, and after the usual and somewhat lengthy formalities had been gone through the animals were slaughtered, and upon post mortem certified to be Tuberculous and they therefore came under the lower rate of compensation.

The five were dealt with at a total cost to the Council (excluding salary of the Veterinary Inspector) of £1 13s. 2d.

ILLEGAL SLAUGHTERING.

There were two instances in which Butchers were found slaughtering animals upon unlicensed premises.

Proceedings were taken in both cases and convictions obtained.

As the charges at the Public Abattoir are so very low, slaughtering upon unlicensed premises is only attempted to

evade a proper inspection of the carcasses, and it is gratifying to find that Magistrates are keen upon putting a stop upon such practices.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER, 1911.

I am glad to be able to report that no case of this disease was found amongst fruit exposed for sale in the City.

The disease was present at a few isolated premises in the County, but as far as I could ascertain, no fruit from them was consigned to Exeter.

DRAIN TESTING AND IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSE DRAINAGE.

This work appears to be on the increase.

In 1913 no fewer than 150 smoke tests were made to private house drains, and of the 141 drains that were re-laid all were tested with the water test before being approved.

It has become the general practice for occupiers when changing houses to request the Department to test the drains of the house they are about to take before occupying it.

In this way, many foul and insanitary conditions are discovered that might remain hidden for years.

There were also 72 smoke tests applied to the drains of houses that were inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and 70 water tests made to the drains of houses that were re-constructed under the provisions of this Act.

There were eight additional Water Closets provided, ten re-placed with modern pan and flushing apparatus, and 64 repaired and ventilated.

Two Earth Closets were converted to W.C.'s. This latter improvement was in connection with some Workshops at the Basin, in which district a few Earth Closets still remain to be converted, but at the present time no sewer is available for this purpose.

There does not remain within the City, within a reasonable distance of a sewer any of the old abominations known as privys, middens, etc.

HOUSE REFUSE.

A great advance was made during the year in the provision of suitable receptacles for house refuse.

No fewer than 549 were supplied after Notice was served.

The need for properly storing the refuse while waiting for removal is becoming more and more apparent and necessary.

Open ash-pits and wooden receptacles are well known to be the chief breeding places of flies, and their abolition is a matter of urgency in the interests of the public health.

Of the whole number that were demanded, it was only found necessary in about a dozen cases to provide the ash-bins and recover the costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The number of samples taken for analysis under these Acts was 205, full particulars of which are reported by your Medical Officer.

Of the 93 samples of milk, 8 were reported as adulterated.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 3 instances, and in 5 the vendors were warned.

In two of the adulterated samples the analysis showed the presence of a considerable amount of foreign matter, chiefly dirt.

It was publicly announced by the Chairman of the Health Committee at a Meeting of the City Council that like offences would be in the future brought to the notice of the Magistrates.

Six samples of Scald or Skimmed Milk were taken and found to be genuine.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under these Regulations, nine samples of cream were taken for analysis. Four were sold as pure cream and the remaining five were declared to contain preservative within the amount allowed by the Regulations. All proved upon analysis to be genuine.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of Bakehouses in the City before its extension was 51, three of which are underground, and nine are factories.

Thirty-eight visits were made to these, and at the end of the year the reconstruction of three on up-to-date lines was commenced.

The number of Bakehouses (including the extended portion of the City) on the Register is now 55.

No complaints were received, and all notices that were served requiring limewashing and cleansing were promptly complied with.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories upon the Register for the old City was 134 and the number of Workshops 440.

Notices were issued in two cases requiring limewashing, and in one case to provide ventilation.

All were complied with.

The sanitary accommodation was improved in five instances by the provision of extra water closets, and in three instances by the reconstruction of unsuitable accommodation.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS.

At the end of the year, including the added area, the number of Cow-Sheds upon the Register was 36, of Dairies 85 (including Purveyors), and of Milk-Shops 118.

The number of inspections made of Dairies, Cow-Sheds and Milk-Shops was 150, and the number of contraventions dealt with relating to the same, five.

Nearly all of the Cow-Sheds in the added area require attention as regards light, ventilation and drainage.

The Dairies in the City generally are well constructed.

MILK-SHOPS.—I have been able to affect various improvements at many of these premises with regard to the storage of the Milk while exposed for Sale.

In this connection, the greatest difficulty is experienced at the small general shops where sweets, vegetables, dried fish, etc., and milk are sold together.

I am of opinion that Local Authorities should have power to license all milk sellers annually, and to be able to refuse the granting of such license until satisfied that their premises and surroundings are entirely sanitary, and that the nature of any other work carried on in connection therewith is such that will ensure, that in the passing of milk from the retailer to the consumer, contamination shall be eliminated as far as is possible.

As the law now stands, Local Authorities are bound to register all applicants, and although they have power of

inspection and can require dirty premises to be ventilated and cleaned at intervals, they have no power to prohibit the carrying on of other work or business in the same shop.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were five offensive trades carried on in the City during 1913, viz.:—

One of Felmongering, one large Tannery, one Fat Boiling and Soap Making Factory, one Bone Boiling Works, and one of Gut Scraping.

All of these trades are situate within a short distance of each other, and are well conducted.

A few complaints were received as to objectionable fumes coming from the Fat Boiling, and at my request the Owners of this Factory fitted up an arrangement by which a mixture of carbolic acid and tar could be vapourised and mixed with the fumes coming from the boiling Vats before they were passed through the boiler fires.

This arrangement mitigated to a great extent the nuisance caused from the fumes that must necessarily arise in a trade such as this.

Speaking generally the offensive trades in the City are conducted with the least possible nuisance, and the occupiers I am glad to say, are willing at all times to adopt suggestions that we may make for the abatement of any nuisances that arise.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings for offences under the Public Health Acts in 18 instances.

Five cases were for the exposure and depositing for the purposes of sale, meat of various kinds that were decomposed and unfit for food.

Five were for being in possession of diseased meat intended for human consumption; four were for adulterated milk, two for illegal slaughtering, and two requiring the abatement of nuisances, one of which arose from a house by reason of its overcrowded condition.

Convictions were obtained in all these cases with the exception of the last, which was adjourned for a month, to enable the occupier to move into larger premises.

Singularly enough, during the month allowed, the occupier a man about forty years of age, contracted Pneumonia and died in the house which we had previously for some weeks pressed him to vacate. The remainder of the family left the premises and the nuisance was abated.

I append a summary of the Sanitary work carried out and of the general inspections that were made during the year.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to all the Officials for their willing assistance at all times, and particularly desire to thank the members of my own Staff for their continued loyalty and willing help upon all occasions.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR E. BONHAM.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK

Accomplished during the Year 1913.

HOUSES AND PREMISES :—

Number Inspected upon complaint	...	...	998
Number of Defective Yards Paved	...	...	42
Number of Defective Eaves Gutters Rectified	...	...	11
Number of Walls, Floors and Ceilings Repaired	...	...	44
Number of Roofs Repaired	..	..	19
Number Cleansed and Lime-washed	..	..	50
Windows made to Open or Repaired	...	...	19
Staircases Lighted	...	...	9
Ventilation of Rooms Improved	...	...	4

BATHS, LAVATORIES AND SINKS :—

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided	...	...	7
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped	...	...	39

WORK IN PROGRESS :—

Number of Visits made thereto	...	...	1205
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OVERCROWDING :—

Number of Cases Abated	...	...	...	9
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DRAINS :—

Number of Smoke Tests made	...	...	150
Number of Water Tests made	...	...	141
Number Laid or Re-laid	...	...	37
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated		...	61
Number of Defective Bell and D Traps Replaced by Stoneware Gullies	...	...	14
Number of Cesspools Rectified	...	...	3
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected		...	4

COURTS AND PASSAGES :—

Number of Visits made thereto	...	...	6
Number Repaved	...	...	1

WATER CLOSETS :—

Number of W.C.'s Replaced with Pan of Washdown Pattern	...	...	10
Number of additional W.C.'s Provided	...	...	8
Number of W.C.'s Re-constructed	..	...	1
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	...	...	64
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired and Ventilated		...	13
Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved		...	17
Number Lime-washed	...	...	40

EARTH CLOSETS :—

Number of additional Earth Closets provided	...	3
Number Converted to W.C.'s	... ..	2
Number Repaired	... ..	—

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE) :—

Number of New Dust Receptacles provided	...	549
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WATER SUPPLY :—

Number of Wells Cleansed and Repaired	...	—
Number of Wells Closed as Polluted	...	2
Number of Samples of Water sent for Analysis	...	8

SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—

Number of Inspections	... ..	1540
Number of Contraventions found and remedied	...	1

BAKEHOUSES :—

Number Inspected	... ..	38
Number of Contraventions found and remedied	...	13

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, ETC. :—

Number of Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...	15
Number of Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...	27
Number of Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	3
Number of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :		
Want of Cleanliness	... ..	2

Want of Ventilation	...	...	1	
Overcrowding	...	...	—	
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	—	
Other Nuisances	...	...	—	
Sanitary Accommodation	{	Insufficient	...	5
		Unsuitable or Defective	...	3
		Not Separate for Sexes	...	—
Number Employing "Young Persons," etc., reported to Medical Officer of Health				
	...	...	...	1

OUTWORKERS :—

Number of Premises Inspected	...	...	—
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DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS :—

Number of Inspections Made	...	...	150
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	...	...	5
Number of Infected Milk Supplies reported by Inspector			—

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number of Inspections Made	...	...	50
Number of Contraventions found and remedied	...	...	25

FOOD :—

Number of Preparation and Storage Premises Visited			400
Number of Defects discovered and remedied	...	...	—

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE :—

Number of Cases Abated	...	...	...	5
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ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE :—

Number of Removals	...	...	...	36
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Number of Dung Pits Provided or Re-modelled	...			4
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MEETINGS OF OWNERS :—

Number of Interviews and Appointments kept	...			60
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE :—

Enquiries <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...		144
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Notices of Infectious Sickness to Managers of Schools, existing in Houses from which the Scholars were attending	...	...	...	199
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Notices of Infectious Disease to Superintendents of Sunday Schools	...	...	...	81
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Notices to School Medical Officer	...	...		178
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Notices of Recovery to School Medical Officer	...			177
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Notices to Librarian of Exeter Free Library	...			135
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Precautionary Notices to Parents, <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases				139
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Notices to other Sanitary Authorities, <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	2
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Reports sent to the Medical Officer for the St. Thomas Rural District Council, <i>re</i> the condition of Patients at the Exeter Isolation Hospital	...	...		52
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LATE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR HEAVITREE.

*To the Chairman and Members of the late Heavitree Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Report on the Health of your District for the year 1913; although my term of office expired on the 8th of November, the statistics are given for the whole year, so that comparison may be made with those for the previous years.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

“The Northern portion of Heavitree is mainly composed of Carboniferous Shales, the Central consists of Permian Breccia and Conglomerates, while the Southern portion rests on valley gravels.” The surface varies from about 15 feet to 435 feet above sea level. The chief industries are the Exmouth Junction Railway Works, the Brick and Tile Factory and Dairy Farming. The total area is about 3,500 acres, and the population, estimated to the middle of the year, 11,400, an increase of 200 over that for 1912. The natural increase, or excess of births over deaths, was 77.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the district was 198 and one inward transfer, of which 101 were boys and 98 girls, and the birth-rate was 17·45 per 1,000 of the population (against 16·87 in 1912 and 19·81 in 1911). The highest monthly return was 26 in October and the lowest 9 in February. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 1·5.

DEATHS.—There were 152 deaths registered in the district during the year, and the rate was 13·33 per 1,000 living, but from this number a deduction of 45 outward transfers and an addition of 15 inward transfers had to be made, when the corrected total stood at 122, and the death-rate 10·70, compared with 10·44 in 1912, and 12·90 in 1911; the lowest monthly return was 5 in November, and the highest 15 in July.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14, which is equal to the low rate of 70 per 1,000 births registered. Of these no less than six (or nearly one-half) were due to Premature Birth, and the ages varied from half-an-hour to one day; the other assigned causes of death were Pneumonia 2, Measles 1, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 2, and "other causes" 3. It is worthy of note that the average annual rate

of infant mortality per 1 000 births in the past five years has been as low as 65, a striking proof of the value of the notification of Births Act!

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Eight deaths were attributed to the seven principal zymotic diseases (*i.e.*, Small Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarletina, Fevers, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea (including all forms of Enteritis), and equal to a rate of 0·70 per 1,000 of the population.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

For further particulars see Table III.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The total number of notifications received was 70 (compared with 77 in 1912), a few were in duplicate, and nearly all were of Tuberculosis and Scarlet Fever. For many years there has been no notification of any of the following diseases, viz.:—Smallpox, Membranous Croup, Typhus Fever and Continued Fever, and also no cases during the year of Erysipelas, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

DIPHtheria.

Six cases were notified (against seven in 1912) with no death. Four were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In order to detect any possible "carriers" the other inmates in each infected house were examined by the Medical Attendant with negative results; the house drains were tested, three were found defective and repaired. The following table gives the number of cases and the number of deaths in each of the past five years :—

Year	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases	6	2	10	7	6
Deaths	1	0	4	1	0

SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-three cases were notified (against 40 in 1912), distributed as follows:—Polsloe Ward 14, Wouford 7, Central 6, Priory 4, and Rural Ward 2. This outbreak was the continuation of the epidemic of the last few months of 1912. There were 23 cases amongst the Heavitree school children, but it was not thought necessary to close any of the Schools, although it is quite clear that Schools have a good deal to do with the

spreading of infection ; for example, there were no notifications received in August (holiday month), but within a week or ten days after re-opening the Schools six cases occurred, five from one class. I inspected the School and examined every child in that class but failed to detect any suspicious cases ; there were, however, no more cases from any of the Schools until December. Twenty-seven cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The following table gives the number of cases notified and the number removed to the Fever Hospital in each of the past five years :—

Year.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases	11	9	10	40	33
Removals to Hospital	7	8	7	33	27
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0

ENTERIC FEVER.

The last notification of this disease was received in January, 1912, and the last fatal case occurred in 1904, nearly ten years ago. The total number of cases in the past five years was eight, and in the past decade 18. These figures show clearly that there cannot be any serious defects in the Sanitary condition of the District.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified (against 25 in 1912) but, as all forms of Tuberculosis are now notifiable, nine others must be added, making the total 31 (20 males and 11 females). Eleven of these were in the Central Ward, Wonford Ward 8, Polsloe 6, Priory 6, and the Rural Ward 0. The ages of those notified varied from $2\frac{6}{12}$ to 73 years. Sixteen of the 31 died within the year, not because the disease was unusually virulent, but that the notifications in many cases were not received until the patients were dying, and in one or two instances death had actually taken place before the notification arrived; in fact the 16 deaths were nearly all of cases that should have been notified in previous years. The total number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 23, and the rate per 1,000 of the population 2·01.

Table showing number of deaths and death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for each of the past ten years.

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Deaths	10	13	9	12	12	11	8	16	9	17
Death-rate	1·20	1·44	0·35	1·11	1·09	0·98	0·70	1·45	0·80	1·49

Other Diseases.

MEASLES.

This disease, after an absence of about eighteen months, was very prevalent in February, March and April, and 100 cases were reported by the School Teachers. In every instance the home was inspected, and printed instructions given as to isolation, etc.; any other children in the house who had had Measles were allowed to attend School; when requested the Sanitary Authority disinfected houses and clothing free of charge.

Four cases proved fatal (against seven in the previous epidemic). A secondary attack of the common garden type of Measles was very rare, I doubt if any such occurred; among the 100 school children (the only cases notified) in only one instance did the same name appear on the registers of cases in former years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Very few cases occurred, and only three amongst school children, with no death.

DIARRHCEA AND ENTERITIS.

Four deaths were assigned to these diseases (compared with two in 1912 and five in 1911). There has been no severe epidemic since the year 1905.

MUMPS, &c.

The School Teachers reported the following cases:—Mumps 27, Ringworm 17, and Chickenpox 9; the figures for the same diseases in 1912 were 2, 27 and 32 respectively.

CANCER.

The number of deaths increased from six in 1912 to 11 (six male and five females), with a death-rate of 0·96 per 1,000.

In the past seventeen years there were 146 deaths assigned to this Malignant Disease which amounted to 1 in 13 deaths from all causes. The following table shows the number of deaths and death-rate for each of the past ten years:—

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No. of Deaths	10	7	8	11	9	11	15	10	6	11
Death-rate	1·20	0·69	0·8	1·01	0·82	0·98	1·32	0·9	0·53	0·96

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The general sanitary condition of the district received constant supervision from both the Assistant Sanitary Inspector and myself and was very satisfactory, in proof of this you have the low death-rate, low zymotic death-rate, low rate of infant mortality, absence of typhoid fever, epidemic enteritis, etc.

WATER SUPPLY.

Similar to that for the City of Exeter; the Supply is constant and of good quality. A few cottages are supplied from Wells, which are, however, rapidly diminishing, as the position of the wells in small badly-paved back yards, makes pollution almost certain.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Several old and defective drains have been repaired during the year. There is a separate system for surface water; as I have already reported the capacity of the drains and sewers in Commins' Road is not sufficient to carry off storm water, the same remark applies to the sewer at the bottom of Wonford unless this has been altered recently.

In a few isolated cottages pail or earth closets are in use, but fully ninety-nine per cent. of the dwelling houses are supplied with water closets with water laid on for flushing, in eight instances owners were compelled to provide flushing cisterns where such did not exist before. The sewage is conveyed to tanks on the Sewage Farm, lime is added to precipitate the solid matter which is then compressed and sold as manure; the liquid sewage is passed on to the land and purified by irrigation and filtration, and the effluent is discharged into tidal waters.

SCAVENGING.

This was performed by contract. The house refuse was removed twice weekly in the summer months, and once a week at all other times, that from the few courts or alleys in the district was removed twice weekly all the year round. Covered refuse carts were provided. The Contractor was allowed to deposit a portion of the refuse on the Sewage Farm and the remainder was disposed of to farmers.

No movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles, but this might with advantage be done for Comming's Buildings, Ellis's Place and Gordon Place. The owners of 164 dwelling houses were compelled to provide new galvanised iron ashbins during the year.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

This is quite sufficient for the Working Classes and, generally speaking, satisfactory as regards fitness for habitation. Building Bye-laws were in force. No cases of overcrowding came under notice. There are no common lodging houses and no underground sleeping rooms in the district.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

(a) The number of houses inspected under and for the purpose of Sec. 17 of the Town Planning Act, 1909, was 323.

(b) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, 3.

(c) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders, 3.

(d) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders, 202.

(e) The general character of the defects found to exist—

Insufficient Ventilation	...	...	153
Dampness	..	...	84
Defective Sanitary Accommodation and Drains			117
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	28
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	70
Defective Woodwork	...	...	75
Absence of Sanitary Bins	...	...	164
Other Defects	...	...	49

Very many of these defects were not sufficiently serious to render the dwellings unfit for habitation; one of the greatest improvements made is the better ventilation of sleeping rooms.

SCHOOLS.

The eight public elementary schools have all been inspected and their sanitary condition was, on the whole, good; also the water supply both as regards quality and quantity.

FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—There were 35 dairies, 20 cowsheds, and 6 milk-shops on the Register, all of which had been frequently inspected and with few exceptions were well kept. Several samples of milk produced within the district, and of that imported were taken by the Police, and analysed by the County Analyst, and all were above the standard. Shopkeepers were not allowed to keep milk on the counter unless in suitably covered vessels.

(b) OTHER FOODS.—The sanitary conditions of all places where food was stored was satisfactory. There were four retail bakehouses in the district and each was regularly inspected and kept in a cleanly state. One bakehouse was closed during the year through occupier retiring from business; there were no underground bakehouses. The number of slaughter-houses on the register was seven, and each had been frequently inspected and kept in good order, due attention having been paid to the regulations. One carcase (cow) was condemned for tuberculosis and destroyed.

(c) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Action was taken by the Police.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901.

I. INSPECTIONS.—There were 9 factories (including factory laundries), and 54 workshops on the register, and the number of inspections made was 101, in addition to 20 inspections of work places.

II. DEFECTS FOUND.—

(a) Want of Cleanliness, 5 found and remedied.

(b) Defective Sanitary Accommodation, 2 found and remedied.

(c) Other Nuisances, 19 found and remedied.

III. BAKEHOUSES.—See under “Other Foods.”

IV. HOMEWORK —The number of lists received from employers sending twice in the year was 12, and the number of workmen 29, while the lists from those sending once a year were 4 and the workmen 4; the home of each workman was inspected, and there was no work done in infected or unwholesome premises.

METHOD OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

When a notification was received the premises were at once inspected, and every effort made to trace the cause of the disease; printed instructions were given to the occupiers and, where home isolation was impossible, the case was quickly removed to the Fever Hospital. After termination of illness, or removal to hospital, the premises were disinfected with Formaldehyde, either in the form of vapour or spray, and all clothing,

carpets, etc., treated in the Steam Disinfector. When a death occurred early notice was sent by the Registrar, and the premises were disinfected at the earliest possible moment, and, in addition, the paper was stripped from the walls of rooms occupied by a consumptive. In cases of Diphtheria free Antitoxin was provided, and no patient was considered cured until three consecutive negative bacteriological examinations had been made. In cases of Phthisis pocket spittoons were supplied free to the poor, and free treatment by the County Tuberculosis Officer was provided at the Tuberculin Dispensary for those who were able to attend. In cases of Scarlet Fever all children from an infected home were excluded from school; School Teachers excluded all suspicious cases and informed the Medical Officer of Health, also the School Attendance Officer reported any doubtful cases amongst other absentees who were not under medical attendance, and where the parents had refused to call in a doctor. All disinfecting done, and disinfectants supplied, by the Authority free of charge to the poor, and free bacteriological examinations made in cases of Phthisis, Typhoid Fever, and Diphtheria the following are the numbers made during the year :—

	Examinations.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	34	7	27
Typhoid	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	17	8	9
	—	—	—
	52	15	37

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Counting those remaining from 1912, the number of cases treated up to August 2nd (on which date the hospital was given over to the Exeter Sanitary Authority) was 29 (Scarlet Fever 28 and Diphtheria 1). The majority of the fever cases were girls (20 out of 28), and the average age was eight years, while the average for boys was $13\frac{8}{12}$ years.

The number of days each patient spent in hospital averaged 41 (against 43 in 1912).

The following table shows the number of cases admitted and number discharged each month :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug. 2nd
Cases Admitted	2	4	3	4	1	6	1	0
Cases Discharged	5	6	2	4	0	5	5	2
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining on the last day of Month	5	3	4	4	5	6	2	0

One case of Diphtheria from Heavitree was admitted to the Exeter Fever Hospital on August 16th, and six of Scarlet Fever in September; the last of these was discharged cured

on November 1st, and on November 9th, the date on which the District became part of Exeter, there were no Heavitree cases of any of the notifiable infectious diseases either in the Exeter Fever Hospital or under treatment within the district (excepting consumption).

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the help received from the various officials, especially from the Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ford), with whom I was most intimately associated. I have pleasure in stating that he was exceedingly painstaking, accurate and, what was of much importance, tactful in the discharge of his duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. F. WOLFE, M.B. & C.M.,

Late Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified from various Localities and removals to Hospital during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages— Years.						Priory	Polsloe	Central	Wentford	Rural	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.							65 & upwards.
Small-pox ..													
Cholera ..													
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	6	1	4	1				1		1	3	1	4
Erysipelas ..													
Scarlet Fever ..	33	7	23		3			4	14	6	7	2	27
Typhus Fever ..													
Enteric Fever ..													
Relapsing Fever ..													
Continued Fever ..													
Puerperal Fever ..													
Plague ..													
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..													
Poliomyelitis ...													
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	22		2	4	3	2	1	5	4	7	6		
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	9	2	3	1	3			1	2	4	2		
Chicken Pox ..													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..													
Totals ..	70	10	32	6	19	2	1	11	20	18	18	3	31

Isolation Hospital :—Heavitree Isolation Hospital, Pinhoe, in St. Thomas Rural District.

TABLE III.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1913.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

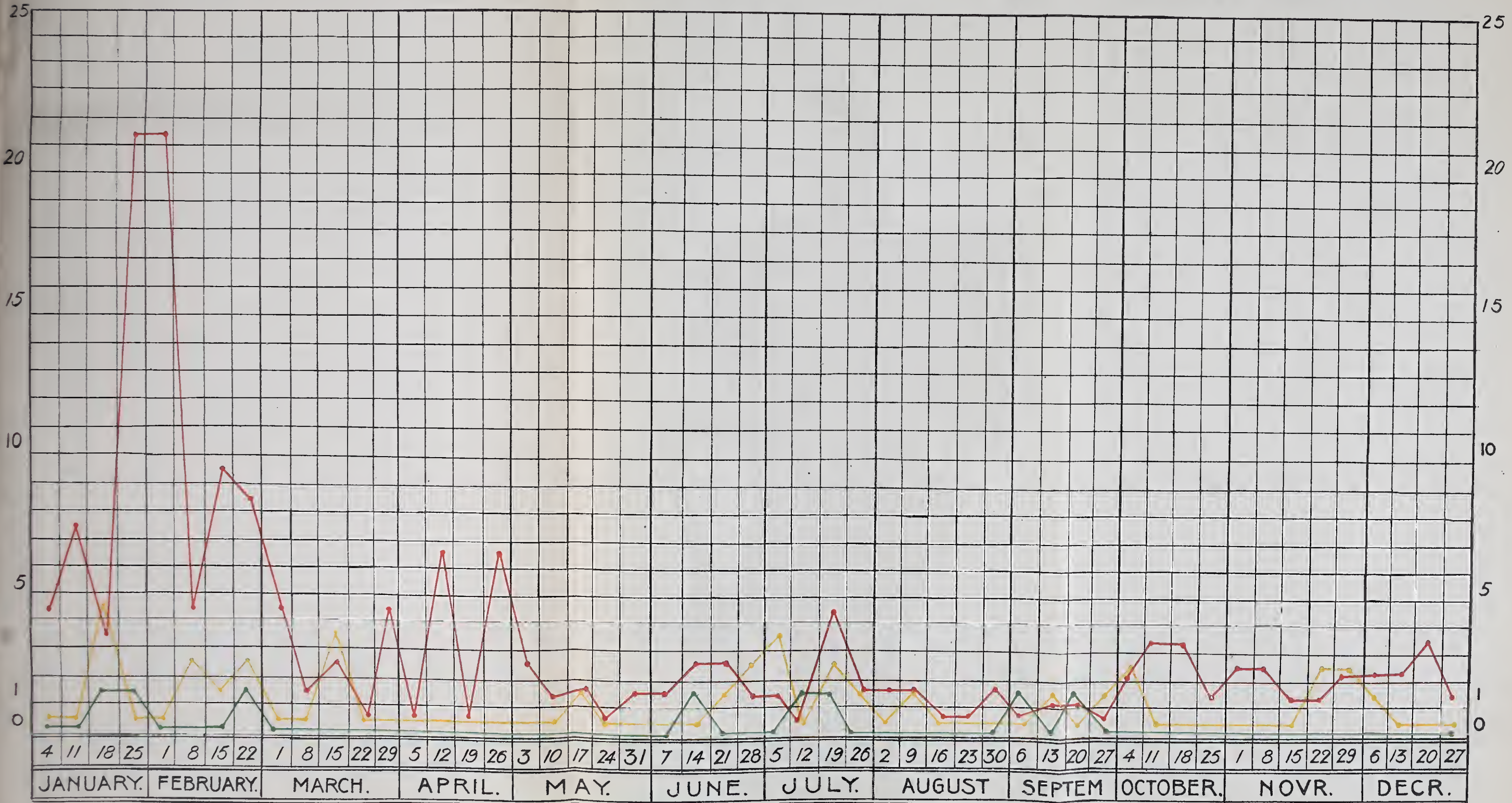
Showing Infant Mortality during the Year 1913. Nett Deaths
from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total Under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes.	Certified	..	7		1		8		1	2	3	14
	Uncertified	..										
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..										
	Chicken-pox	..										
	Measles	..								1		1
	Scarlet Fever	..										
	Whooping Cough..	..										
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Dip'theria & Croup	..										
	Diarrhœa	..									1	1
	Enteritis	..									1	1
Tuber- culous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..										
	Tabes and Enteritis	..										
	Abdominal Tuber- culosis	..										
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..										
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Malformations	..										
	Premature Birth ..	..	6				6					6
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..							1			1
	Erysipelas	..										
	Meningitis (not Tuberculosis)	..										
	Convulsions	..										
	Laryngitis	..										
	Bronchitis	..										
	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..								1	1	2
	Gastritis	..										
Other Causes.	Syphilis	..			1		1					1
	Rickets ..	..										
	Suffocation, over- lying	..										
	Injury at Birth	..										
	Atelectasis	..										
	Other Causes	..	1				1					1
			7		1		8		1	2	3	14

Nett Births	}	legitimate 196
in the Year		illegitimate 3

Nett Deaths in the year of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate infants 12,} \\ \text{illegitimate infants 1,} \\ \text{and 1 uncertain.} \end{array} \right.$

CHART I SHEWING WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID FEVER.

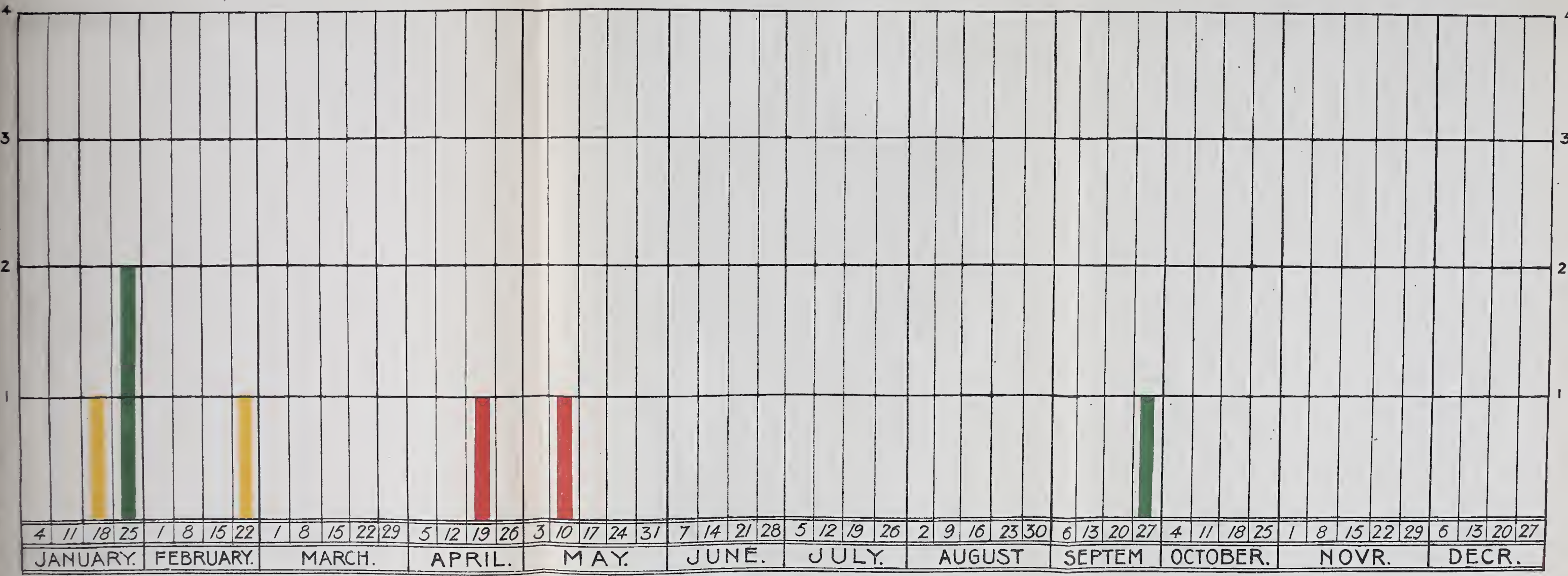


SCARLET FEVER.

DIPHTHERIA

TYPHOID FEVER.

CHART 2 SHEWING WEEKLY MORTALITY FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID FEVER.



SCARLET FEVER.
 DIPHTHERIA
 TYPHOID FEVER.

CITY & COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

SHOWING LOCALITIES WHERE FATAL CASES
HAVE OCCURRED FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC
DISEASES DURING 1913.

Scarlet Fever —
Diphtheria ▲
Typhoid Fever +



SCALE
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile



To the Chairman and Members of the Exeter Port Sanitary
Authority.

Jan. 1914.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1913.

During the year, 417 vessels have entered the port; of these 47 were foreign, the remainder being British.

No case of sickness has entered the port, and no sanitary defect has been discovered on board any of the vessels.

The bulk has had several minor improvements made, and it is, I think, in a better condition now than it has been before.

Mr Bonham the Inspector of Imported Food reports as follows:-

During the year 1913 26 cargoes were examined by me at the Port of Exeter, they were

Of onions	4
Of sugar	4
Of potatoes	9
Of codfish	7
Of sugar and rice	2

I found them all to be in excellent condition, and to call for no action under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act. 1907.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully

E. L. Sturdee.

Medical Officer of Health.



